The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873. NUMBER 281.

REAL ESTATE.

GREAT SALE At Auction, Of 120 Choice Residence Lots

Fronting on Humboldt Boulevard, Logan Square, and Milwaukee-av.

Lots Each 150 to 200 Feet Deep.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 3, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

AT 186 EAST MADISON-ST.,

Will be sold 120 beautiful and choice residence Lots, situated in the Subdivision of 30 acres in the E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec. 25, 40, 13.

The Lots are well located; the ground is high, and the whole city overlooked by one standing on its surface.

Humboldt Boulevard is being finely improved; large trees have been set out under the direction of the Park Commissioners. An Artesian Well, with a fine flow of water, lies on either side of this property. The facilities for reaching this property are excellent. The depot of the C. & N. W. R. R. is within 200 rods east; the M. & St. Paul R. R. runs to the westward, and the Chicago & Pacific R. R. enters the city on the south.

Milwaukee-av. runs directly through it. The soil is a fine loam with clay subsoil, rich and productive. There is no nuisance whatever in the neighborhood, making it particularly attractive for choice residence homes.

It is safe to predict that this neighborhood will develop rapidly this summer.

Purchasers will double their investments in two years, if not in less time.

These lots will prove one of the best investments ever put on the Chicago market.

Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest.

A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

Plats of the property can be obtained at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 186 East Madison-st.

ROGERS PARK,

(IN THE TOWN OF EVANSTON),

Offers rare inducements to those seeking

Homes or Investments

In Suburban Property. Nine miles north of Chicago Court House, 4 1-2 miles from Lincoln Park, near the Lake Shore, on the C. & N. W. Railway. Convenient trains and low fares. Beautiful property, on easy terms.

Prices from $12 to $20 per front foot. For maps and terms call at the Company's Office.

ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Agents, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

Corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st., Lot 27 feet front on avenue by 109 on Adams-st., with 10-foot alley in rear; one block from Gardner and Matteson Houses, two blocks from Palmer's Hotel and Clifton House, three blocks from new Custom-House, directly opposite Pullman Palace Car Co.'s new offices in Honore Block, and within 10 minutes' walk of Grand Union Depot.

EXPOSITION BUILDINGS will be erected on opposite side of avenue. Will be sold on reasonable terms. No commissions to agents. H. G. HOWARD, Room 20 Republic Life Building, 159 LaSalle-st.

A Good Tract for Subdivision For Sale Cheap.

5, 10, or 15 acres fronting on Fifty-ninth and on Scammon-sts., a short distance from the boulevard, and near Rock Island Road. The owner will stay in the city one week, and wants to dispose of it before leaving.

Call at CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.'S, 120 LaSalle-st.

FOR LEASE,

Southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., by C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 153 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED From 225 East Washington-st. to Rear of 82 State-st.

Happy to see his old friends and the public generally. Pure Liquors for family use.

I. P. WILLIAMS,

Dealer in Pure Old Kentucky Bourbon, Robertson County, Tenn., Rye and Scotch Whiskies; also, Old Otard, Cognac, and Hennessy Brandies, Meder Swan Gin, Port and Sherry Wines, rear of 82 State-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

To Architects, Builders, and Contractors.

We are prepared to furnish Fire-Proof 3, 4, 6, and 7½ inch Plaster Castings at reasonable rates. We will not erect work any more ourselves, but only deliver material at buildings. For further information apply at our office, No. 619 State-st.

U. S. PLASTER CASTING CO.

Blank Books,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT L. SCHICK & CO.'S, 102 East Madison-st.

SPECTACLES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician, 33 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

Gardens Laid Out,

And kept in order. Jobbing promptly attended to. W. D. ALLEN, Florist, 141 State-st.

JOHN C. RICHBERG

Has removed his Law Office to southeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., opposite Court House Square.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted.

In a well-established Wholesale Grocery House in Chicago. Reliable party, with $30,000 to $40,000, can secure a desirable business and investment. Address, with references, WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED.

Capital Required, $3,000 or $5,000.

Inquire of H. H. CHANDLER & CO., Advertising Agents, northeast corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Flag Poles for the Great Jubilee,

First week in June, of all sizes, ready-made or made to order. White Ash Poles of all sizes, always on hand. Orders left with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 226 and 228 South Water-st., will receive prompt attention.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and the whole train of gloomy attendants, Loss of Memory, Energy, &c. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between John J. O'Keefe and Howard Clark, under the firm name of O'Keefe & Clark, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John J. O'Keefe, who assumes all outstanding liabilities, and will collect all outstanding accounts.

(Signed) JOHN J. O'KEEFE. HOWARD CLARK.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.,

WAREROOMS, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st., NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.

Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

CARRIAGES.

R. M. STIVERS,

Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st., NEW YORK,

Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient. R. M. STIVERS, New York.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We are making loans, for a term of years, on well-located Chicago property, and on improved suburban property, where values are well established, and can close promptly. Applicants will please bring such abstracts and title papers as they have.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

$10,000.00 Fourth National Bank Stock,

FOR SALE AT PAR.

Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., Room 10, Portland Block.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class city property. $1,500 in hand. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

CARMINE INK AND MUCILAGE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

MORTON & CO.,

Office Desks,

164 West Lake-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE BEST STORE FOR FURNITURE In Chicago. Madison-st. and Centre-av.

MEETINGS.

I. O. of O. F.

A regular meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 22 I. O. O. F., held every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Methodist Church Block, S. E. cor. Washington and Clark-sts. Strangers cordially invited to attend. E. D. BRILL, Sec'y. JOHN DAVIS, N. G.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations as to the Effect of the McKenzie Raid into Mexico.

No Existing Treaty Provision Applicable to the Case.

The Government Suit Against the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier.

The Bill Presented by the Attorney-General of the United States.

Full List of All the Defendants to the Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

M'KINZIE'S MEXICAN RAID.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Official circles here do not seem to be impressed with the importance of the diplomatic consequences attending Gen. McKinzie's invasion of Mexico. It is now believed that the affair may be made the occasion of considerable correspondence between the two Governments, which in the end will lead to an agreement that either nation shall have the right to pursue and punish offenders even beyond the national boundary line. When in 1848 the Guadaloupe-Hidalgo treaty was ratified, it was conceded that such disturbances as these might arise on account of the romantic character of the Indian tribes inhabiting the borders, and the eleventh article of that treaty provides that the United States shall have no right to pursue and furnish marauders irrespective of boundary lines. The Kickapoo and Lipon Indians were, at the time the treaty was made, inhabitants of the country which, according to Mexican pretension, was ceded by the provisions of their treaty to the United States, and they still live chiefly by plundering our citizens, although residing a greater part of the time on the Mexican side of the boundary line. It was feared, however, that this obligation to restrain and punish these border Indians might be considered by the Mexican Government as laying the foundation for a claim for all losses suffered by Mexican citizens growing out of a failure on our part to make the restraint effective, hence the United States secured the abrogation of the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalope-Hidalgo, by the second article of the treaty of Sept. 30, 1853, by which the United States acquired Arizona. There is at present, it is believed, no existing provision applicable to the subject. It must be considered and treated according to the recognized principles of international law. Its discussion will doubtless raise several different questions on which diplomatists may display their varied learning. The question may be raised whether these Indians are citizens of the United States or of Mexico. That their original home was in the United States is not disputed, and parts of these bands are still residents of Kansas, the Indian Territory, and Texas, but these marauders reside by turns on either side of the dividing line, and have never been recognized as Mexican citizens. If so, would not their armed incursions into the United States for plunder and wholesale murder be, according to the principles of international law, an act of war? And, if not citizens of the Mexican Republic, but residing within its jurisdiction, being sheltered and protected by that Government while making contentious, armed invasions of our country,—Mexico being the base from which they send out armed parties for this purpose,—would not their hostile acts become an act of war on the part of the Mexican Government itself as much as if they were recognized citizens of the Republic? This is a question which will be pressed upon the Mexican Government in the correspondence upon the treatment of this question. It is believed here, on the part of the State Department, that Mexico will disown the hostile acts of these Indians, as well as their general thieving character, and will insist that on its own part it has done all that was obligatory to restrain their lawlessness. Such a course would necessarily raise the question of the right of a nation in time of peace to pursue hostile forces or bands of robbers into a neighboring country without its formal consent, the latter being confessedly or notoriously unable to protect its neighbors from such damage. This question, although raised several times in international history, has never yet been formally passed upon. It may be one of the important results of this invasion that the two Governments, so far as themselves are jointly concerned, may reach a conclusion in this delicate matter which may prove of service to the civilized world. There is no apprehension of any serious difficulty, whatever may be the result of the present disturbance.

GREENBACK PAPER.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer left here for Philadelphia to-night, where he will inspect the Glenn paper mills. Upon invitation of Secretary Richardson, Senators Windom and West will accompany Mr. Sawyer, in order that their opinion may be ascertained relative to the facilities of these mills, which furnish the paper upon which the greenbacks are printed, and also as to the present condition of the institution. Mr. Sawyer will then go to New York to attend to matters appertaining to the Collector of Customs.

THE BEER TAX.

A statement prepared at the Revenue Bureau shows that, during the first six months of the current fiscal year, as far as compared with the same period in 1872, the receipts from fermented liquors, at $1 per barrel, in some of the leading collection districts of the Union where considerably increased, the excess ranging from 63 down to 9 per cent. The Fifth Maryland District shows the largest percentage of increase, which is unaccountable, and the First California shows the smallest increase in percentage, although several others are lower in actual increase of collections. The Third Massachusetts, the Boston, District increased its collections from the above source $56,317, or 23 per cent; the Ninth New York, the largest collection district, increased $70,864, or 24 per cent. The First Ohio, Cincinnati, increased $29,499, or 15 per cent. The Fourth Illinois, Quincy, $2,110, or 15 per cent. The Sixth Illinois, Joliet, $4,238, or 17 per cent. The First Missouri, St. Louis, $18,741, or 12 per cent.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A NEW PLANET.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Prof. C. F. Peters discovered this morning a new planet of the eleventh magnitude; right ascension, 161 degrees 14 minutes south, and 211 degrees 18 minutes declination; motion due west.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

rendered the following judgment for cotton seized by Gen. Sherman's forces at the time of the capture of Savannah and sold by the United States: In favor of William Battersby and the executors of Thomas S. Metcalf, $485,242, being the largest single judgment ever rendered by the Court of Claims. Battersby is an alien subject of Great Britain, who has resided for thirty years in Savannah. The cotton claim of Wm. S. Mills, another British subject, was dismissed on the ground that the cotton for which he sued was purchased by him outside of the Union lines, and in violation of the regulations then in force. Judgment was rendered for $155,554 in favor of Charles Greene, of Savannah, also a subject of Great Britain. The main question in this case was whether an alien, domiciled during the Rebellion within the insurrectionary States, could be guilty of the crime of treason against the United States. The Court of Claims, following the decision of the United States Supreme Court, last term, decides this question affirmatively, but also holds under the same decision that aliens thus guilty of treason, by failing to observe their obligations of qualified allegiance, were included in and pardoned by the President's proclamation of Dec. 25, 1868.

A decision was rendered in the long-pending case of Eliza J. Atocha, administratrix of Alexander J. Atocha, deceased. Atocha was a native of Spain, but was a naturalized citizen of the United States, who did business as a banker in the City of Mexico, and was expelled from that country during the revolution of 1845, which overthrew the Government of Santa Anna. The United States having, by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, assumed the claims of its own citizens against Mexico, Atocha presented his claim for losses caused by his expulsion, and it was rejected by a Commission appointed to examine such claims. Subsequently, in 1865, Congress referred the claim to this Court, which now renders judgment in favor of Atocha against the United States for $207,459, being the balance of three and a quarter millions provided by the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Mexico, which now remains unapplied to that object.

Judgment was also rendered for $92,598 in favor of Wm. M. Cones, of Memphis, for cotton seized by the Government, and in favor of Harvey & Levesey for $42,306 for work and damages in building a bridge for the Government at Rock Island.

In the case of the executors of John J. Pratt, a claim for supplies furnished the army in the war of 1812, the Court found that the Government was justly indebted to Pratt to the amount of $131,509, but were equally divided upon the subsequent question, namely: whether a payment of part of the debt, under a private act of Congress, does not bar a recovery for the balance now. Pratt, after pressing this claim upon the Government for many years, died in a debtor's prison in this city. The Court, after hearing the argument in the Hot Springs cases, adjourned until next Monday, when an adjournment will probably be ordered until October.

POSTMASTERS.

The President has signed commissions as Postmasters of Samuel A. J. Snyder, at Fremont, O.; Joseph Bableter, at New Ulm, Minn.

GREENBACKS.

Legal-tenders outstanding, $356,425,878.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SUIT.

Mr. Ashton, of the counsel for the Government, left last night for Hartford, where a bill in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier is to be filed.

THE BEER TAX.

A comparative statement, showing the receipts from fomented liquors, at $1 per barrel, in some of the leading districts of the United States returning the largest revenues from this source, from the first six months of the fiscal years ending June, 1872, and 1873, gives the total income in the United States of $669,837, or 17 per cent.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is an official statement of the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending March 31, 1873:

Net receipts:	
From customs	$49,902,018.67
Internal revenue	24,262,778.30
Sales of public lands	641,558.38
Miscellaneous sources	8,772,323.65
Total	$83,578,679.00
Loans and Treasury notes	43,391,100.00
Total net receipts	$126,969,779.00
Net balance in the Treasury Dec. 31, '73	107,780,545.49
Total	$234,750,324.40
Net Expenditures:	
For civil and miscellaneous	19,800,663.77
War Department	11,874,326.18
Navy Department	5,590,519.66
Indians and Pensions:	
Indians	1,577,629.30
Pensions	6,313,922.31
Premiums on bonds purchased	986,576.46
Interest on the Public Debt	35,614,924.52
Total	$81,850,562.20
Redemption of Loans and Treasury Notes:	
Purchase of bonds for Sinking Fund, &c.	54,569,787.40
Total net expenditures	$136,420,349.60
Balance in Treasury March 31, 1873	98,329,974.89
Total	$234,750,324.49

THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by Gen. Babcock, left this morning for Harrisburg. He will return on Wednesday.

RESPITED.

On the recommendation of the Grand Army of the Republic, the President, before his departure from the city this morning, ordered the sentence of Thomas Wright respited until June 6, so the execution will not take place on Decoration Day.

MEXICAN CLAIMS TREATY.

The new Mexican Commissioner, with the ratified treaty for an extension of time in which to adjudicate the American and Mexican claims, is expected in the United States by next steamer from Vera Croz.

THE PACIFIC AND CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT.

BOSTON, May 26.—A special from Washington to the Boston *Traveler* gives the following names of the Credit Mobilier suit papers, which were filed to-day at Hartford, Conn.:

The United States of America by George Henry Williams, their attorney, brings this their complaint against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which is located in Boston, President, Horace F. Clark, of New York; the Credit Mobilier of America, President, Sydney Dillon, of New York; the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company; the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, President, John Duff, of Boston; Pullman Palace Car Company, President, George M. Pullman, Chicago; the Omaha Bridge Transfer Company, and against John B. Alley, Lynn, Mass.; Oakes Angier Ames and Oliver Ames, the second; executors of the last will and testament of Oakes Ames, deceased, and Oakes Angier Ames and Oliver Ames the second, executors aforesaid, representing said Oakes Ames as trustee for other persons; Oliver Ames, surviving partner of the late firm doing business under the name of Oliver Ames & Sons, Boston; Oliver Ames, North Easton; Frank Andrews, Boston; Elisha Atkins, Boston; P. Adams Ames, Boston; Ezra H. Baker, Boston; Ezra H. Baker, Jr., Boston; Josiah Bardwell, Boston; Oliver W. Barnes, Philadelphia; Benjamin Bates, Boston; Benjamin Bates, Trustee, Boston; Eli Beard, Brooklyn; Sylvester M. Beard, Brooklyn; Eli Beard, Sylvester M. Beard, and Wm. I. Cummings, doing business as Beard & Cummings, New York; H. S. Blake, Boston; Henry Blood, New York; Benjamin M. Boyer and Helen Boyer, his wife, Norristown, Pa.; George Bliss, New York; Gamaliel Bradford, Boston; Wm. B. Brystal, New Haven, Conn.; Wm. Tracy, executor of the last will and testament of James Brooks, deceased; C. L. Bushnell, New Haven, Conn.; Oliver L. Chapman, Camden, Mass.; John J. Cisco, New York; Oliver Charlick, New York; John J. Cisco and J. Ashfield Cisco, doing business as J. J. Cisco & Son, New York; Henry C. Crane, Yonkers, N. Y.; Henry C. Crane, Trustee, Yonkers, N. Y.; John F. Dillon, executor of the last will and testament of Ebenezer Cook, deceased, late of Davenport, Ia.; H. C. Crane, Trustee for Willie D. Train, New York; Wm. A. Cummings, now or late of Darien, Conn.; Samuel T. Dana, New York; John M. Davis, New Haven, Conn.; Wm. F. Day, cashier in trust, New Haven, Conn.; Hugh De Haven and Alexander Henry De Haven, doing business as De Haven Brothers, Philadelphia; Sidney Dillon, New York; John R. Duff, Boston; Granville M. Dodge and Anna M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John Duff, W. F. Durant, New York; Sewell H. Fessenden, Boston; P. B. Foster, New Haven; L. O. French, New York; W. D. Forbes, Boston; John Jardiner, Trustee, of Boston; H. Gilbert, Boston; H. J. Gilbert, Boston; Horatio Gilbert and H. J. Gilbert, doing business as H. & H. J. Gilbert, Boston; I. W. Gilmore, Boston; W. T. Glidden, Boston; W. T. Glidden and John S. Williams, doing business as Glidden & Williams, Boston; George Griswold Gray, New York; Henry W. Gray, New York; William A. Guest, New York; Lyman Cook and G. S. Lanman, executors, and E. S. Grimes, executrix, of the last will and testament of James W. Grimes, deceased, Burlington, Iowa; Charles H. Hall, Philadelphia; B. F. Hall, Crawford, N. J.; Rowland G. Hazard, South Kingston, R. I.; Roland Hazard, Providence, R. I.; Isaac B. Hazard, Newport, R. I.; Elizabeth Hazard, Trustee, Newport, R. I.; M. J. Hazard, Newport, R. I.; Ann Hazard, Newport, R. I.; Thos. Hawley, J. Hidden, New York; Aaron Hobart, Jr., Boston; B. Halliday, Portland, Oregon; Samuel Hooper and Franklin Gordon Dexter, copartners, Boston; Samuel Hooper, Boston; A. Horner, Newport, R. I.; H. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn.; Benj. J. Haigh, Boston; Gardner G. Howland, New York; H. Ingalls, Boston; H. Jenks, Philadelphia; James B. Johnston, New York; David Jones, New York; T. Islen and Adrian Islen, Jr., copartners, New York; George Walker and Edward G. Norton, executors of the last will and testament of John L. King, deceased, Springfield; W. Knight, Charles A. Lombard, New York; L. Lockwood, New York; Thomas Lord, New York; Abel A. Low, New York; Wm. H. Macy, New York; H. S. M'Comb, Wilmington, Del.; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Robert G. T. McNeill, Philadelphia; G. A. Miller, Edward C. Moores, New York; E. Reed Myers, Philadelphia; Charles H. Neilson, New York; Fred. Nickerson, Boston; James Nickerson, Boston; Thomas Nickerson, Boston; George Opdyke, New York; George Opdyke, Charles W. Opdyke, George F. Opdyke, Henry B. Opdyke, and George W. Farlee, copartners, New York; F. W. Patterson, James Phelps, New York; Nathan P. Beck, New Haven, Conn.; Jos. B. Pigot, New York; Paul Pohl, Jr., Philadelphia; James Richardson, New York; Henry A. Robbins, New York; Royal E. Robbins, Boston; Henry A. Robbins, and Royal E. Robbins, doing business as H. A. & R. E. Robbins, Boston; Harvey Sanford, New Haven, Conn.; Prosper P. Shaw, New York; Joseph S. Scranton, Scranton, Penn.; Edward S. Scranton and Berene H. Scranton, late partners, New Haven, Conn.; Frank Skinner, James Bardwell, and Edward F. Cullen, copartners, Boston; D. N. Smith and James M. Smith, New York; Thomas M. Stetson, New Bedford, Mass.; Wm. B. Stevens, New York; Ward B. Stevens, Connecticut; Benedict D. Stewart, Philadelphia; Geo. P. Smith, New York; Isaac Thatcher, Boston; Lydia Torrey, Newport, R. I.; Geo. Francis Train, New York; John F. Tracy, Chicago; Ezekiel H. Trowbridge and Henry Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn; Chas. Tuttle, Milford, Conn.; Sophia Vernon, Newport, R. I.; Chas. Waite, New York; John M. S. Williams, Cambridge, Mass.; Jno. S. Williams and Wm. H. Guion, co-partners, New York; Wm. White, New Haven; Martin Zebrouski, New York; Edwin B. Morgan, New York, surviving Trustee, under the first mortgage made by said Union Pacific Railroad Company, his associate in his trusteeship, Oakes Ames, having died; Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, and John Duff, of Boston, Trustees under the so-called land-grant mortgage; John R. Duff, Benj. E. Bates, and F. Gordon Dexter, all of Boston, Trustees under the so-called income-bond mortgage.

The bill states the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing the suit, the different acts creating these corporations, the organization of of the Company, and completion of the road, and says the conditions and stipulations for making the works more complete, in conformity with the said acts of Congress, have not been performed and complied with to the satisfaction of the United States. A Board appointed by the President reported, Oct. 30, 1868, deficiencies in the construction requiring a further expenditure of $1,586,100 to make it conform to law. The Company has failed to pay the interest which has accrued and is accruing on the currency bonds issued by the United States in its behalf, by which default, it, on the 1st of January last, owed the Government $6,198,709.77, making the aggregate liability on said bonds $33,435,221.77. The whole amount of the first mortgage bonds, viz., $27,237,000, is also unpaid, with the exception of the interest thereon. Of its land-grant bonds, amounting to $10,400,000, there still remain unpaid $8,811,000, and the Company claims the right to go on applying the proceeds of the sales of land to their liquidation, thus exhausting the security of the United States for the repayment of their bonds. Ten millions income bonds are outstanding, as well as $2,468,000 of bridge bonds, while the Company has a floating debt of $2,000,000 and outstanding stock to the amount of $36,762,300. The bill claims that the lease of the Company's coal lands is illegal; that the arrangement between the railroad and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company is a fraudulent device to make money for the managers and deprive the United States of its lawful security and advantage from the said telegraph. The bill also claims that the arrangement with the Pullman Palace Car Company is an arrangement by which the Car Company obtained privileges and profits from the said Railroad Company not for the interest of the Company to give, and by which the managers and stockholders of the said Railroad Company or some of them fraudulently obtain for themselves profits for the use of the road, which, in equity, belong to the Railroad Company; that the agreement with the Omaha Bridge Transfer Company is fraudulent. The bill also claims that the Union Pacific is insolvent; that the cost of the railroad and telegraph line was considerably less than one-half the sum represented by the aggregate of the stock, and the other pretended liabilities of the Company outstanding, that the larger part of the stock and bonds of the Company before mentioned was issued in the name of the Company by its managers, not in the interest of the Company, but to enrich themselves in a manner and for purposes unauthorized by law. A large majority of the stock now habitually voted upon as of right in electing officers and controlling the affairs of the Company is stock issued in a manner not authorized by law, which was never paid for in cash or in any other thing of an equivalent value to the Company. A large part of its income is used habitually in paying its managers high interest on the bonds issued unnecessarily without lawful motion or adequate consideration. The earnings have not been sufficient to pay the accruing interest on its floating debt and on the several classes of bonds issued by the Company. Ten million dollars of its income bonds so far called will be due in September, 1874, but no funds have been provided or are accumulating for either new ties and rails, or the payment of said income bonds. The interest on the bonds issued to the Company is allowed to accumulate without payment. As before stated, the Company is insolvent, and obliged to depend on temporary loans to save its obligations and promises from dishonor. Its principal managers treat it as depending on their personal credit to save it from bankruptcy, and make profit by loaning it money for high interest and commission. The bill also claims that the prices under the Hoxie contract contract were excessive; that fraudulent allotments of stock were made to the Credit Mobilier; that the management of the railroad and Credit Mobilier were the same; that all the defendants were jointly interested in the Hoxie contract; that the Ames contract was a direct spoliation to the amount of $3,000,000; that the land-grant and income bonds were fraudulently issued and disposed of among the defendants; that all the pretended contracts with Hoxie, Ames, and Davis were invalid, and the issue of the stock and bonds fraudulent. That neither the Credit Mobilier nor the Trustees ever paid any subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Road; that the said Union Pacific Company has not settled with the Credit Mobilier for the pretended performance of the Hoxie contract, and with the said Trustees for the pretended performance of the so-called Oakes Ames and Davis contracts, but the accounts of the said railroad company with the said contracts and with the said parties remain open and unsettled, with large balances claimed by said parties against the said railroad; that all such pretended payment for subscriptions growing out of the unlawful and fraudulent transactions herein set forth are void and of no effect, and said pretended balances are fictitious and should not be allowed.

It is also claimed that upward of $1,000,000 were wrongfully appropriated in procuring legislation and influencing public officers; that distributions of the assets of the road have been made to the amount of $17,000,000 in excess of the figures already named, and that the stock and bonds so distributed are still held by the defendants. That the condition of the road is such that it may be sold under the deed of trust and mortgage, and indefinitely exhaust the security of the United States. The bill finally prays that the financial condition of the said Company may be decreed to be reformed, so that the actual cost and fair price of the construction and equipment, over and above the amount of the proceeds of the United States bonds issued to the Company, shall be represented only by stock fully paid; or if this cannot be done, that any excess of the cost and fair price over the price of United States bonds, and of the so-called fully paid stock, shall be represented by the first mortgage bonds of said Company, and all excess of stock and of first mortgage bonds shall be canceled, and all income bonds and land grant bonds, and mortgages, and trusts, made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company with reference to said land grant bonds and income bonds be decreed to be canceled; that an account be taken of the sums improperly expended or expended for improper purposes by the authority of the defendants out of the assets of said Company, and that they be required to return the same to the Treasurer of said Company, with interest; that the Union Pacific Railroad Company be enjoined from making or permitting to be made any use of its revenues, receipts, and credits which shall disable them from the paying interest from time to time as it shall mature on the first mortgage bonds of the Company; from paying interest or principal on any first mortgage land-grants or income bonds which were distributed as dividends or allotments of profit to the shareholders in any way; from making, issuing, selling, or in any way pledging or disposing of any sinking fund or other bonds under the act for the issue of $16,000,000 in amount of a sinking fund, or from in any way disposing of any other stock or bonds of the Company, or from making any contracts without reporting the same to this Court and obtaining its information; that Durand, Ames, Alley, Dillon, Bushnell, McComb, Bates, and Duff be enjoined from any transfer, sale, or other disposition of bonds or stock of the Company held or controlled by them; that all the defendants be enjoined from disposing of the property received by them in way of dividends or allotments; that the Credit Mobilier corporation, be enjoined from the disposition of such stocks or bonds of the Union Pacific, and from any sale, transfer, or distribution among its stockholders of the assets of any kind belonging to the Company; that the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, and the Omaha Bridge Transfer Company be similarly enjoined and prevented from making further contracts without reporting to this Court; that all the defendants in this suit be enjoined from receiving any dividends, or interest directly or indirectly on the bonds or stock received as profits or allotments under the Hoxie, Ames, and Davis contracts; that the Union Pacific Company be enjoined from paying any intended balance under the Hoxie contract, and also from paying their said note for $2,000,000; that the Union Pacific Co. be enjoined from making any further payment to, and from transferring or delivering any profits to the Company or so-called Trustees, under the Ames contract and Davis contract, on account of any pretended balance due, and that the said defendants be enjoined from taking any legal steps for collecting the balances.

FOREIGN.

Scenes in the French Assembly on the Deposition of Thiers.

President MacMahon's Message and Policy.

The Tichborne Claimant Again Inflicts Himself on the Public.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A special gives the following as the text of President MacMahon's address to the Prefects of Paris:

"I have been called, through the confidence of the National Assembly, to the Presidency of the Republic. No immediate change will be made in the existing laws, regulations, and institutions. I rely upon material order, and I count upon your vigilance, and upon your patriotic assistance."

The Ministry will be formed to-day.

The scenes were extremely exciting in the National Assembly Chamber pending the discussion which resulted in the deposition of Thiers and the exaltation of Marshal MacMahon. In the President's box were Madame Thiers, the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, and others, who were gesticulating quite wildly, and once the Prefect was called to order for the ardor of his ethusiasm. The diplomatic corps was well represented. Lord Lyons, the British Minister, was not present, being engaged in giving a dinner reception in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. Many celebrated women of Napoleon's court, as well as of the Republic, occupied conspicuous places, and remained until the political change was consummated. As soon as the vote was taken deposing Thiers, the representatives of different countries immediately left the Chamber and telegraphed the news to their respective Governments.

Thiers sat a close watcher of events, and constantly used the exclamation, "Oh! bien, Messieurs." Once he caused an immense excitement when he said: "They have spoken of negotiations, when it has occurred to me that they only wanted the Government to be transferred to Paris, but the army would not enter there. I have repelled them in order to prevent the shedding of streams of blood at the expense of the army. If there is a man who counts the cost of this effusion of blood, it is myself. I have fallen. I rather wish to say, we have fallen. For a long time I have had a hope that this detestable faction—"

The close of the sentence was lost by the tremendous uproar which the beginning had excited. Again did Thiers awaken the enthusiasm of his friends. When he was charged with being the protege of radicalism, he retorted that there was something more remarkable than that in their midst; they had with them the Duke de Broglie, who was "the protege of the Empire."

No fear of disturbance is apparent in Paris. The people on Sunday attended in great numbers the Chantilly races, giving themselves up to pleasure, and caring little, seemingly, for politics.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, of this city, speaking of the substitution of Marshal MacMahon for Thiers in the Presidency of the French Republic, says: "The Right faction has made its revolution against the national sentiment, against the electoral body, against France, against the Republic; more than that, against the new-founded order, against peace, against confidence within and without, against re-established prosperity, against triumphant credit, and against that supreme aspiration of the country—the liberation of the French territory by the hands, the wisdom, and the honor of the Republic." The change is characterized not to be the work of France, but the work of a faction, "which will not find, however, a people servile enough to submit to its dictation, nor a Prætorian army ready to overawe."

PARIS, May 26.—The new Ministry is announced this morning in the *Journal Officiel*, as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke de Broglie; Minister of Justice, Ernoul; Minister of the Interior, Beule; Minister of Finance, Pierre Magne; Minister of War, Gen. De Cissey; Minister of Marine, Admiral D'Hornoy; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, Balbie; Minister of Public Works, De Seilligny; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Bovellerie.

There has been no disorder in any portion of the country in consequence of the change in the Government, and dispatches report general tranquility.

Only half of the troops are now held in barracks.

The Orleans Princes were present in the Assembly when the question was taken on accepting President Thiers' resignation, and voted in the affirmative.

Ex-President Thiers has informed the members of the Left Centre that he will resume his seat in the Assembly to-morrow, and will take his place on their benches, accompanied by the late Ministers Dufaure, Perier, and Leon Say. The whole Left has decided upon the policy of constitutional opposition to the new Government.

President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day. It was read by the Duke De Broglie. The President says:

"I am animated by a respect for your wishes, and will always scrupulously execute them,—the National Assembly had two great tasks. The liberation of territory and the restoration of order. The first was ably conducted by my predecessor with heroic patience. The country and I rely on you to accomplish the other. I shall follow the foreign policy of my predecessor. I wish for peace and the reorganization of the army, desiring only to restore our strength and to regain for France her rank among nations. The home policy will be resolutely conservative. The Administration must be imbued with a conservative spirit, appoint to office respectors of the law, defend society against factions, and stand as a sentinel to see that your sovereign will is obeyed in its integrity."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Daily News* this morning publishes the correspondence between M. De Lesseps and Gen. Ignatief, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, regarding the building of a railroad across Central Asia, to connect the Russian and Indian railway systems.

A conference of Mormons was held here on Sunday, at which George A. Smith was present.

The Tichborne claimant will soon appeal to the public again to raise money for his defense.

The House of Commons to-night, while in Committee of Supply, took up the item for the payment of the Alabama award. Mr. Bentick declared that the Government policy on this question had been humiliating and degrading. The Government should have broken off negotiations at the time when no sense of shame would have been left England. This arbitration was the greatest monument of human folly, and could not be considered otherwise than as a national degradation.

Sir Stafford Northcote admitted that during the negotiation of the treaty he had not minutely examined the consequences for British subjects of fixing the end of war at Lee's surrender.

Mr. Gladstone said the advancement of the indirect claims by the American Government was a gigantic error. In all other respects he defended the course the arbitration had taken. The debate here closed, and the item was agreed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 26.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to the Representatives of Spain abroad giving an official account of the butchery and mutilation of prisoners by the Carlists, and requesting them to convey the information of these outrages to the Government to which they are respectively accredited.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 26.—Three bodies, two males and one female, were recovered from the Atlantic wreck on Wednesday. On Thursday a body was seen wedged in among the debris of the wreck, supposed to be that of Mr. Fisher, of Vermont. Efforts will be made to recover it.

The schooner Annie Brown, chartered by the New York Wrecking Company, to carry a cargo of goods from the wreck, has been seized by order of the Vice-Admiralty Court at the suit of Edward Ryan, James Conlen, and others, of Prospect, who claim $8,000 as compensation for saving life and property at the time of the wreck.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 26.—The King of the Belgians arrived in this city to-day, and was received by the Court with fitting ceremonies.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 26.—Captain-General Pieltain has ordered that O'Kelley, now confined in the fort at Santiago de Cuba, be brought to Havana.

HAVANA, May 26—Evening.—O'Kelly has arrived here. It is reported he will soon be sent to Spain.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Wall street was perfectly stagnant to-day. The news from France had no effect upon the markets. Money was easy. Approved mercantile paper, the supply of which on the market is small, is quoted at 7@9 per cent. There seems to be a disposition in every department of trade to pursue a conservative policy in regard to new engagements, the severe money stringency which continued from November until May having inflicted such unexpected losses as to induce every one to get in a strong position before the recurrence of this stringency is possible, which may be in autumn. Accordingly money accumulates here for temporary use.

STOCKS

were quiet and steady in tone, though prices were a fraction lower in early dealings and higher towards the close. The fluctuations only ⅛ to ½ per cent.

GOLD

opened firm and remained so for some time, but finally became weaker, and declined ½ per cent. Mr. Gould has not yet shown his hand, and other operators in both gold and stock markets are waiting.

BONDS.

Governments are strong.

PRODUCE.

Flour—Most grades are dull and easier. The supply of medium spring and winter wheat brands is in excess of the demand. Choice family brands are well held. Good superfine is in fair demand, and better sustained than other kinds. Sales, 7,800 brls; receipts, 19,212 brls. Wheat was 1@2c lower and fairly active, the demand being chiefly for export. Sales, 63,600 bu; receipts, 74,761 bu.

Pork was firmer for future delivery, with sales of 1,750 brls at $16.75 for June, and $16.87½@17.00 for July. Receipts, 226 pkgs. Cut meats were generally about steady, with a light business, however. Sales 2,500 lbs of 11-lb pickled bellies at 9c, and dry salted shoulders at 7½@7½c. Receipts, 892 pkgs. Bacon was quiet, and prices about as before. Long clear is quoted at 8½c, and short clear at 9c. No sales. In lard there was a moderate business and at higher prices. Western for May sold at 9⅛@9¼c, and city at 8⅞@8⅞c. For future delivery, 750 tcs were sold for June at 9¼c. 9⅜c is bid for July, and 9½c asked. Receipts, 477 pkgs.

THE BENDER FAMILY.

Arrest of John Bender at Ely Station, Iowa.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 26.—Great excitement was occasioned on our streets last night by the arrest of a man answering every description of John Bender, or old man Bender, of Independence, Kan., of murder fame. It seems that on Saturday night Bender was hanging around the depot at Ely Station, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, and caused suspicions. Mr. Devault, who had just been reading a minute description of each member of the Bender family, soon discovered that this man answered the description in every particular. He telegraphed here for an officer, and then got some citizens together, put the suspected man in a box-car, kept him there until three officers from this place arrived at Ely, and arrested him. He tells several very conflicting stories, and admits his name being Bender. He admits having lived near Independence, Kansas, and had an orchard there. He also speaks of a daughter Kate, whom he said had $4,000 in her possession, only giving him a small proportion of it. He denounces Kate severely. Parties in the city who knew Bender in 1866 say that they would recognize him, but he seems to be fatter than seven years ago.

THE INDIANS.

The Latest from Capt. Jack—Indians in Idaho—The Bannocks and Shoshones.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Reports from Fairchild's state that Capt. Jack is north of the Pitt River country, with twenty-five warriors. He says they will die with rifles in their hands. Gen. Davis has ordered troops in pursuit. Gen. Gillem was ordered to proceed to headquarters with his regiment, at Benicia. Col. Wheaton has been reinstated. It is thought half-a-dozen Modocs were near the camp waiting to surrender. The savages are still free, and are reported to be broken into small bands. The future movements of the soldiers will be made accordingly.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Company A, First Cavalry, sent from Prescott by Gen. Crook, on the 1st of April, to co-operate against the Apache Mohaves, found a band at the head of Date Creek, April 6. In the fight five Indians were killed, and all their provisions and blankets captured. Just after the battle, there came orders for the command to go to the Modoc country.

Reports from Arizona indicate the danger of another war should the First Cavalry Regiment be withdrawn from this Territory.

Four thousand Indians from all parts of British Columbia have assembled in New Westminster, in council. Dr. Powell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, will meet them to-morrow to hear grievances.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Indian Agent Ingalls reports that the Bannock and Shoshone Indians are off their reservations and near Idaho settlements, but says that they have strictly peaceful intentions.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 26—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.50	60	N., gentle.	Light rain.
Buffalo	29.82	68	S., fresh.	Light rain.
Cairo	29.81	69	E., fresh.	Fair.
Chicago	29.63	66	S., fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.84	72	S. E., gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.77	70	S. E., gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.79	54	West, gentle.	Fair.
Davenport	29.66	69	S. W., fresh.	Fair.
Denver	29.85	53	S., fresh.	Fair.
Detroit	29.73	67	S. E., light.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.68	70	Calm.	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.56	64	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.67	64	S. W., fresh.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.61	58	S. W., brisk.	Fair.
Pembina	29.53	59	N. W., light.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.45	60	S. W., fresh.	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.73	68	S., fresh.	Fair.
Yankton	29.74	53	N. W., fresh.	Light rain.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—For the lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, veering to southwesterly and northwesterly, warm, cloudy weather and rain. For the Northwest, and thence to the Lower Missouri Valley, northerly and northwesterly winds, falling temperature, higher pressure, clearing weather, and occasional rain. For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and Tennessee, southwesterly and southerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional rain. For the Middle States, southwesterly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and rain in Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. For Canada and New England, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

Judicial Convention.

DIXON, Ill., May 26.—A Convention is called to meet at Polo to-morrow to nominate a Judge for this district, composed of the counties of Whiteside, Lee, Ogle, and Carroll.

THEY MUST PAY.

Frank Lumbard Tires of Waiting for His Money.

The Patriots Must Come Down and See Him.

He Wins One Suit, and His Appetite for Blood is Now Aroused.

The reluctance of saltatory humanity to defray the expenses of the music requisite to a satisfactory indulgence in their pastime has found expression in the question always asked in advance, "Who pays the piper?" This reluctance increases in the same ratio with the piper's bill, though that does not necessarily bear the same relation to the piper's services. But when the tuneful person is Frank Lumbard, and when it is satisfactorily answered by that gallant songster that he elected Gen. Grant to his second term, and helped every Republican office-holder to the position he has occupied since November, one would suppose that the meagre demand of $175 from the Cook County Republican Central Committee was not extortionate. If it is an extortion, then the value of those gentlemen to the community is just what all right-minded persons have supposed it to be,—fractional, minute, microscopic.

But Frank Lumbard has applied unto himself a proverb which is supposed only to have any direct force with well-to-do preachers, and claims that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that Lumbard was a laborer of the most abused type, having borne the burden and heat of the last campaign, and having been "bilked" out of his just deserts. He claims that Mr. Uriah R. Hawley, patriot, ex-office-holder, and staunch Republican, was Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of Cook County; that while occupying this exalted position Mr. Uriah R. Hawley engaged him and his gallant company of vocalists, composed of John M. Humbard, basso; —— Center, alto; J. L. Rickey, tenor, and Frank Lumbard, baritone and leader, to aid in the capture of the votes of the free and enlightened people of the county. The singers were to sing for two weeks in Chicago. On his representations Frank consented to do so, but Mr. Uriah R. Hawley, with true fidelity to his party, consisting of Uriah R. Hawley, paid him only $25 in place of $200. It was understood that the State Committee would stand the expense of Mr. Lumbard's musical efforts outside of Cook County, but the State Committee failed to see it in that light, and called upon the County Committee to pay its own piper. Mr. Hawley had promised to lay it before his Committee, and give Mr. Lumbard an answer as to whom he should look for reimbursement on Oct. 25, upon which evening the great and gifted orator, John A. Logan, would discourse upon the necessity for crushing out the Rebellion.

On the afternoon in question Mr. Hawley actually did give him $10 and told him to "go ahead," as it would be all right. He promised Lumbard to pay the bills himself, and, thus encouraged, Frank sang "the party" to victory. On another occasion the vocalist obtained $15, making a total of $25, all he received.

Now Frank could not stand this. Patriotism is a great thing. For patriotism Mr. Hawley agreed to handle thousands of dollars for the Committee. For patriotism Gen. McArthur exhibited plenty of zeal for the party. For patriotism Col. Reynolds paraded the streets in clothes that did not become him. These men were all patriotic, and lo! they had their reward. But poor Frank, who was also patriotic, with an honest agreement to furnish all the patriotism required for so much a week, got nothing but $25.

So he appealed from the party and patriotism of party to the cold and dispassionate arbitrament of law, and yesterday brought suit against Mr. Uriah R. Hawley for $175, before Justice Daggett.

The ex-Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of Cook County claimed in defense that he only hired Frank for one night. He conducted his own case, in order that he might save legal expenses, exhibit his own wisdom, and prod Mr. Lumbard into a corner.

He therefore inquired of Frank how he had run up such an enormous bill.

Frank answered that the money had been squandered in beer, electioneering among the Germans, getting them to vote against Greeley and Koerner, and for Grant.

"Who authorized you," said the patriotic Hawley, "to spend money on the Dutch?"

Frank replied: "You told me I knew more about electioneering than you did, and said, 'Go ahead, I'll stand the expense.'"

Mr. Hawley here claims that Frank was only authorized to hire hacks,—not of the political order,—and there his authority ended.

Justice Daggett found for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hawley was recommended to hand over the money.

Having succeeded in obtaining this money, Mr. Lumbard announces his intention of similarly collecting the trifle of $3,000 from Mr. Charley Farwell and the State Central Committee for work done outside Cook County. He is now preparing to accept the mission to St. Petersburg, and cannot be badgered any longer. He will therefore commence suit against the patriot above named on his first appearance in the city.

Meanwhile Frank has let out some choice bits of scandal connected with the campaign. He avers that Col. Wilson, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has not been paid that little $800 due him for telegrams; that Col. Lippincott has not seen one dime of the $3,500 due him for the use of his battery and the expenses incident thereto, and that this accounts for the advertisement that appeared in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, offering the guns for sale.

He also brings direct charges of fraud against the Committee, alleging that not only have they neglected to pay one honest bill (in the interest of patriotism), but that they have paid bogus bills for bands which never existed, and have pocketed, in various ways, 80 per cent of the campaign fund.

If these charges are substantiated, they will be a good guarantee of the honesty of the gentlemen who serve the people. Frank, let us have all the facts, even if it does hurt a few professional politicians, who refuse to pay their debts.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water met yesterday afternoon at the City Clerk's office, for the purpose of considering ordinances in regard to locating an engine-house on Halsted street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth street in the Sixth Ward, and in regard to wooden signs on the top of buildings, and other matters. Aldermen McGenniss, Stout, and Miner were present.

Alderman Stout declared himself strongly opposed to locating an engine-house in a place where none was wanted.

Ald. McGenniss also expressed himself opposed to locating an engine-house where there were only a few houses at present.

Ald. Miner also declared his opposition to the matter, and it was therefore decided to report adversely on the ordinance.

In regard to the ordinance for preventing locomotive engines from throwing sparks and cinders Ald. McGenniss said that he saw no necessity for such an ordinance, as the railroads were all well provided with the best kind of spark-extinguishers, besides the railroads were responsible for all the damage they were doing. He also stated that the ordinance was gotten up by a party owning a patent fire-extinguisher.

Fire Marshal Williams, at the request of Alderman Stout, was sent for, and stated that four fires were caused by sparks from railroads, causing a damage of from $4,000 to $5,000. He admitted that there was a patent extinguisher at his office, which was probably placed there by the party in whose interest the ordinance was gotten up.

The ordinance will be reported on adversely.

The ordinance prohibiting wooden signs on the top of buildings was then taken up. After some discussion, it was decided to recommend that no signs constructed of wood, exceeding two feet in height, be allowed within the fire limits.

OUR DEAD HEROES.

A large, cool room, and a fresh smell of evergreens, attracts the stranger who wanders past No. 165 Fifth avenue, for here are gathered the ladies whose nimble fingers are weaving the floral decorations for the soldiers' graves. That is, the ladies were present yesterday morning under Mrs. Gen. Smith, their nimble fingers were there also, but the evergreens, to give them employment, were not forthcoming. Nearly one hundred ready-made wreaths had been sent in from the country, and these furnished the fresh perfume of cypress and pine. As the room was cool, the ladies remained to gossip, but, after wasting an hour or two in merely lingual exercise, left until this morning, when they can make up for lost time. Mrs. Smith alone remained to give instructions. Hence those ladies who wish to participate in the preparations may present themselves to-day at No. 165 Fifth avenue.

President King, of the Board of Education, yesterday issued the following order to the teachers of the public schools:

WHEREAS, The Mayor of Chicago has issued his proclamation directing all city and all public offices to be closed on Decoration Day, and requesting all patriotic citizens to close their respective places of business on that occasion; and

WHEREAS, The Common Council has requested that the public schools be closed on the day aforesaid; therefore, I order and direct that the public schools of Chicago be closed on Decoration Day, May 30, 1873.

WM. H. KING,
President of the Board of Education.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Report of the Special Committee, Submitted by Judge Gookins.

To the Committee of Seventy:

The special committee to whom was referred the plan and scope of the aims and objects sought to be attained by the constituency represented by the Committee of Seventy, with instructions to report thereon, beg leave to submit the following report: It is not, in the opinion of your Committee, desirable or expedient to limit the efforts of this organization to the advancement of a single reform, however desirable that reform may be. The vicious principle, or, rather, want of principle, with which society is permeated at the present time, demand of every citizen a careful and dispassionate consideration of the situation, and a firm purpose, manifested by systematic and energetic action, to correct the prevailing evils, and save our beloved country from impending ruin.

There are those of great experience in public life who openly declare that our Government is more corrupt than any other in the world. We do not need to accept this conclusion as absolutely true; but that corruption and wrong are rife in our land, and that the people have the power, if they have the will, to purify the body politic, and correct the prevailing evils, no intelligent person will deny.

High official positions have become the subjects of barter and sale. Legislation has been controlled by bribery so frequent as scarcely to be denied by the venal and corrupt factors through whose agency the wrong has been done. Municipal affairs have been managed by corrupt rings, who have stolen millions of the people's money. Corporations have been managed in the interest of private individuals, in fraud, not only of their stockholders, but of the people at large, and that, too, when the highest judicial authority of the nation has over and often declared them to be of so public a character that the citizen may be compelled against his will to aid in their construction and maintenance; and crime has become so common that no one can open the daily newspaper without his eye falling upon the revolting and sickening details, and we feel an impulse to cast the paper aside in disgust, or to exclude it altogether from the family circle. There are indications of a healthy reaction in the body politic against these enormous wrongs. Organizations have been formed, and efficient work has been done in the correction of abuses. We congratulate the State of New York upon the success of the reform movement in the election of an upright Governor. We congratulate the City of New York upon a like success in the election of an honest Mayor, who, we believe, will execute the laws. Even in our own city the popular feeling has shown itself in public meetings of large numbers of citizens, who, seeing the prevalence of crime, have clamored for the execution of the laws against offenders, blindly, to be sure, by denouncing the original instead of the instrumentality that made him such; but still healthy in tone, showing that the popular mind was in a measure awake to the prevailing evil.

Now, it is in the belief of your Committee that no satisfactory result can be attained by singling out one of the abuses and aiming our blows, however vigorously, at that alone. We must work upon a broader basis. Honesty and purity are cognate and co-operative, as also are fraud and crime, and their promotive causes. Let the forces of each array themselves, and, if Fraud and Crime are strongest, let them win. If Honesty and Purity are strongest, let them win. The forces of evil have their union and concert of action; that is necessary to the triumph of any cause, good or bad. For example, there is an organization in this city calling themselves "The Liberal Citizens of Chicago." Their business is to promote a branch of trade which every intelligent man knows causes from four-fifths to nine-tenths of all the crime that is committed. These citizens are no doubt "liberal" in their way, liberal in the manufacture of crime; but their "liberality" is much like the extension of the "area of freedom" which one section of our country some years ago clamored for, in the annexation of territory whereby

The area of freedom was made vastly bigger
With each freeman free to own his own nigger.

But when we turn to the estimates of expenses for support of the City Government for the current year, and see that $868,500 is the sum demanded for the Police Department, with the certainty that, at the current rate of the increase of crime, the demand, a year hence, will be at least $1,000,000, the "liberality" to those who pay the taxes that go to make up this sum is not very apparent; and then there are wives beaten and thrust out of doors, with the weather at zero, and children educated for the street, the poor-house, the prison, and the gallows, all the results of this liberal traffic. In contrast with this we can point to a county in this State where this "liberal" traffic is prohibited; where crime scarcely exists, and the poor-houses and prisons are empty. It now remains for the people to choose for themselves which of the two courses they will adopt, whether they will join the "liberal" movement or unite with the forces of law and order. What we urge upon every man who loves his country, and desires to maintain her institutions in purity, honesty, and true prosperity, is, that they unequivocally and unqualifiedly demand for every official position men of pronounced principles, men of integrity, and men of will, who, knowing their duty, will do it. That they combine to purify the ballot, and to save their land from the power and influence of dishonesty, fraud, and crime, and to guarantee to every man, woman, and child the protection to which, under Divine Providence and the laws of the land, they are entitled. Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee,

S. B. GOOKINS, Chairman.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for the last five years, will you kindly allow me a place in its columns to say a few words for the first time?

I have reference to the piece which appeared in Friday's issue, about the *Sunday Times*. I agree with this "Woman," in giving the Rev. Dr. Sullivan praise for ejecting the *Times* reporter from his church, but I do not agree with her in regard to the Roman Catholic religion. Ah! little does the poor, ignorant person know what she is talking about. But it is really too bad that this "Woman," and the class to which she belongs, cannot put a stop to this most terrible of all evils, the Roman Catholic religion. They have tried in various ways to put it down; but, the more they say, the stronger it becomes. The Catholics will live in spite of them. This "Woman" (as is seen by her article) knows nothing about the Catholic Church; and my motto is to let all subjects which we are not acquainted with alone, and, if people cannot speak the truth about things, they should keep still. I am a Roman Catholic, and am proud to be one. I would advise this "Woman" to go to some of the Catholic churches, and see for herself the actions of the low Irish who she thinks attend them. She need not be afraid, or get her life insured, for they will not harm her. They would not stoop so low. And, if she goes I am sure she will find people there who are as far above her as the sun is above the earth,—people who would not deign to notice her, and who think themselves far above such as this "Woman." Allow me to subscribe myself

A ROMAN CATHOLIC AND A LADY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I ask a hearing in regard to an article in to-day's TRIBUNE, headed "The Chicago Times and Dr. Sullivan," and signed "A Woman."

I trust that the person who subscribed herself "A Woman" is able to support, with proof, her sweeping remarks in regard to the "Roman Catholic Church." I say, *I trust* she is able, for, what a deep debt of gratitude will then be due her, when she can convince the millions of Catholics on the globe that, for past ages, their forefathers have been, and they now are, living in a Church whose "ignorance, superstition, corruption," etc., are about to be "unearthed." What a glorious victory awaits "A Woman!" Brilliant minds have studied the history of the "Roman Catholic Church," know all of its teachings, believe in, and have defended their belief in them! That Church has been the study and admiration of ages, the pillar and ground of trouble from its Founder to the present day. It was founded by Christ when he said to Peter, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it."

And now "A Woman" is anxious that this Church should be "unearthed" by the *Sunday Times*; that the "ignorance and superstition of the most corrupt and infamous fraud upon human intellect that this nineteenth century can boast of," shall be subjected to the "espionage of the reporter of that infamously mendacious sheet." How the "Catholic Church" must tremble for its ages of truth! By one of musical taste it is easily detected this woman is singing in the wrong key, and, indeed, has set her words to the wrong piece of music. Indignation and bigotry keep up quite a discord when an attempt to make one of them is made; they were so entirely opposite that there's no use trying to blend them; one will predominate, and, in this case, 'tis plain to be seen, looking from a musical point of view, that the former was only used as a prelude for the more bitter song of bigotry. "A Woman" is justly indignant that the sacredness of a church's walls should have been entered by reporters of the Chicago *Sunday Times* for the purpose of making its members the subjects of public criticism; yet, in the same breath, shows how enraged she is that the "Roman Catholic Church" has not been, as she terms it, unearthed, and, by way of encouragement to the *Times*, gives the introductory lash to it herself, and starts out for a walk among the churches in a manner that she will, no doubt, term "scot free," and, as 'tis already known by her own words, entirely unprovoked and uncalled for.

As for those "low Irish fanatics" she speaks of, I want her to know that, if she alludes to those of the Irish Catholics who love their religion to the giving of their lives for it, I belong to that class, and revere Ireland as the land of my forefathers and America as the land of my birth, and for either of which I would not deem any honorable sacrifice too great to make to obtain or maintain their liberty. Is there a country in the world where freedom is enjoyed as in this glorious Republic? Yet "A Woman" alluded to this "so-called" free country. Methinks she need complain of no want of freedom, at least of speech, judging from the manner in which she denounced a Church the teachings of which she is either ignorant of, or, knowing, is blind to the truth of.

She also says, "The question may be asked, how much money has the proprietor of this paper received to let the Catholic churches of this city go 'scot free?'" What a relief this suggestion will bring to the minds of many! The question need no longer be asked, Why does not the *Times* attack the Catholic Church? We will now suppose its silence has either been bought, or 'twas waiting for the encouragement and suggestion of "A Woman." In the opening of her remarks, a sweeping cut is given to all those ministers whose churches have been attacked, and who have maintained silence. She says,: "I am glad to see that one of Chicago's Gospel-ministers has the courage and good principle to defend himself and congregation from the attack of that most disgraceful and scurrilous paper, the *Sunday Times*." When these ministers, urged by her advice, start out, a la Lydia Thompson, "to redress their wrongs at the hands of their hoary-headed vituperator," will they be aided by "A Woman," or has she not, in attacking the "Roman Catholic religion," been guilty, without a provoked cause, of what she accuses others of, and those others the *Times* reporters? Can she, in consistency, use the lash? Will it not rebound and strike the striker? Has she not also commenced "Walks among the churches?" Instead of reading the "*Sunday Times* from week to week," would it not be wise for "A Woman" to look over the history of the "Roman Catholic Church," trace back its origin, study its doctrines, and when she *knows* that 'tis "ignorant, superstitious," etc., then inform its members what a state of chaos they are groping in? Methinks she will be better employed in this way than in reading the "*Sunday Times* from week to week," and allowing its "slanderous comments" on other denominations to fill her with chagrin that the "Roman Catholic Church" has been let go "scot free."

"A Woman" has said of the Church in which I firmly believe, that 'tis one of "ignorance, superstition, the most corrupt and infamous fraud upon human intellect that this nineteenth century can boast of." I deny her assertion. 'Tis false, and I challenge her to prove it is truth. The Catholic Church is as pure in its teachings now as when it was established by Christ. If the Church could err, then Christ's word is as naught, and the Bible a book of deceit, for it says, "The gates of Hell shall not prevail against her, and the Holy Ghost shall teach her all truth." When "A Woman" of the "nineteenth century" can, in public print, call the Church that I believe in and reverence an "infamous fraud," another woman, a Catholic Irish-American, of the same century, asks the privilege of, through the same press, contradicting that assertion. The Catholic Church, which has stood the same for over eighteen hundred years, is not an "infamous fraud," nor is it steeped in "ignorance and superstition." I am, very respectfully,

CHICAGO, May 23, 1873. A CATHOLIC.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

A Small Amount of Unimportant Business Transacted Yesterday Afternoon.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present, Commissioners Galloway, Jones, Ashton, Bogue, Lonergan, Russell, Crawford, Singer, Clough, Harris, Herting.

The Superintendent of County Charities recommended that a safe be bought for the jailer, in which to place the valuables of prisoners.

F. T. Orcutt asked the Board that the county might, as owner of the Reform-School Grounds, contribute to the erection of a depot at Forty-Third street. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Superintendent of the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville forwarded an Auditor's warrant on the Treasurer of Cook County for $175.77, and asked that the usual forms be gone through with.

The bids for buying and removing the buildings and debris at the Reform-School Grounds were opened. Wm. E. Wheeler offered $1,100; M. B. Bailey $1; and F. Munson $100 for the green-houses and barn.

The use of a room in the City Hall by the American District Telegraph Company, was granted on the recommendation of the Committee on Public Buildings.

The same Committee reported the sidewalk around the new jail had to be two feet wider on Dearborn and one on Illinois street than was contemplated in the original contract. Mr. Deakman had proposed to do the extra work for $1,025, and it was recommended such a contract be made with him. It was so ordered. This increased expenditure arises from the fact that the Board of Public Works has widened the sidewalk.

The architects for the jail sent in a communication, stating the contractors had reported that the work on the foundation was done, and asking their certificates for the balance due, amounting to $9,260. The architects wish to make a final inspection in connection with the Committee and any other members of the Board who might wish to be present, before presenting a certificate.

Mr. Ashton offered a resolution, which was adopted, ordering the payment of the balance on the presentation of the proper certificates. It was also resolved that the Board inspect the foundation at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported favorably on the applications of C. A. Vial, the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, M. Hoffman, Trego & Smith, R. C. Fisher, Thomas Peri, and Adam Weaver for refunding of taxes, and the report was concurred in.

Mr. Herting offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Some 400 abstracts of title have been recorded in the Recorder's office; therefore

Resolved, That the Recorder be, and he is hereby, directed to prepare a suitable index to such abstracts, so that persons applying for copies can ascertain what lands or lots are contained in such abstracts.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution, which was adopted, to close the county offices on Decoration Day.

Mr. Crawford offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five, of which the Chairman of this Board shall be Chairman, shall be appointed to take in charge the laying of the corner-stone of the Jail and Criminal Court building, now in course of construction on the corner of Michigan, Dearborn, and Illinois streets.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Singer, Crawford, Clough, and Jones as such Committee.

The Board adjourned.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

A Card from the Temperance Bureau Addressed to the Law-Abiding Citizens—Mr. Barber Declines to Be a Candidate for Circuit Judge.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please call the attention of all law-abiding and order-loving citizens to the fact that on June 2 an election for Judges will be held, and that Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th, are the last days for the registration of voters.

Many citizens, as usual, have changed their places of residence on the 1st of May, and consequently their names will not appear upon the list of voters at their proper polling-places.

A full and correct list of voters is rendered the more necessary, as the liquor interests have determined to defeat one of the best Judges of the present Bench, because he has decided questions of law affecting them honestly and according to the best authorities.

It is to be hoped that the masses of good citizens will be aroused from their apathy in season to re-elect all of the present Judges, and thus show that the people are satisfied with honest Judges, who will decide questions of law without dictation from any selfish interest.

I will send you a synopsis of authorities upon the point above alluded to shortly. Yours, truly,

M. C. KELLEY,
Manager Chicago Temperance Bureau.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I desire to express my thanks to the members of the Bar for their very generous support on Saturday last, and, to avoid any misunderstanding, to say that I am not in the field as a candidate for Circuit Judge. By giving this publicity, you will oblige, yours truly,

HIRAM BARBER, JR.

CHICAGO, May 26, 1873.

Proceedings of the Farmers' Convention for the Second Supreme Judicial District.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 23, 1873.

Pursuant to a call of the farmers of the Second Grand Judicial District, to meet on this day, at the City of Effingham, in Effingham County, the Convention met in the Court-Room at Effingham; and, on motion, the Hon. Jonathan Hooks, of Effingham County, was chosen permanent Chairman of the Convention, and Louis Harvey, of Cumberland County, and J. W. Ross, of Fayette County, were chosen Secretaries of the Convention.

On motion of Senator Voris, of Shelby County, the Convention proceeded to a call of the counties comprising the said Second Judicial District, in answer to which call the following counties responded, viz:

Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Montgomery, Clark, Green, Christian, Madison, and Bond.

On motion, ordered that the representatives of the respective counties present in this Convention be allowed to cast the vote of their county.

The following resolution was then offered by Benjamin Myers of Crawford County:

Resolved, That the Convention have unshaken confidence in the ability and integrity of the Hon. John Scholfield, and in his unwavering devotion to the purity of the Judiciary of Illinois, and the principles of equal and exact justice to all men and all interests, and that we cordially recommend him to the people of the Second Supreme District of Illinois as eminently qualified in ability and character to succeed Judge Thornton on the Supreme Bench of Illinois, and to adorn the judicial history of the State.

The Convention then proceeded to vote on the resolution by ballot, the following counties voting for the adoption of the resolution, viz.:

Counties.	*Votes.*
Clay	8
Richland	6
Lawrence	6
Crawford	7
Effingham	4
Fayette	10
Macoupin	16
Shelby	13
Cumberland	6
Montgomery	13
Clark	9
Christian	10
Madison	21
Bond	7
Green	10
Total vote cast	146

Jasper, Jersey, Calhoun, and Marion Counties not represented.

Upon motion, John Scholfield was unanimously declared the choice of this, the Farmers' Convention, for Supreme Judge of the Second Judicial District.

Thomas A. Apperson, of Cumberland County, William Middleworth, of Shelby County, and John Jackson, of Lawrence County, were appointed by the Convention to draft an address to the farmers and laboring men of the district.

John B. Briscoe, of Clark County; W. H. Gilmore, of Effingham County, and S. B. Hynes, of Montgomery County, were appointed to wait upon the Hon. John Scholfield, and inform him of his nomination by this convention.

In response to a call, the Hon. Thomas Brewer addressed the Convention upon the vital questions touching the interests of the farmers and laboring men of the State of Illinois, which remarks met with the appreciation of the Convention, as was demonstrated by the frequent applause during the address.

Upon motion, the Convention adjourned.

JONATHAN BROOKS, Chairman.
LEWIS HARVEY, J. W. ROSS, Secretaries.

THE BENDER FAMILY.

What a Chicago Correspondent of a Kansas Paper Knows of the Fiends.

Under date of May 20, a Chicago correspondent of the Lawrence (Kansas) *Democratic Standard*, communicates the following about the notorious Bender family:

I submit the following for what it is worth: In 1865, there resided at —— North Wells street, Chicago, a German family consisting of five persons—man and wife, daughter and two sons. The wife was understood as a second wife and the daughter was hers, and the sons his. The man was a strong-built, heavy-set, hard-looking customer, and evidently then 50 years old, and an imported, escaped convict from Germany. No one could tell what he did for a livelihood, though he was gone much of his time, in Iowa and Kansas, and it was reported that he was a jewelry peddler, though I never saw him have any. While residing in Chicago his worldly household goods were worth perhaps $250, and he somehow obtained a large insurance policy on them, no doubt with the intention of burning up the building, but the trick was discovered by the landlord or agent, and he had the policy canceled. He then refused to pay his rent and vacate the premises, but to the contrary, he went boldly to the agent's office and looked him square in the eye, and told him that if he gave him any trouble he would "put a bullet through him." "You will," coolly replied the agent, at the same time drawing his six-shooter on him, and at the same time giving him distinctly to understand that no person could scare him, and that if he did not immediately sit down, keep quiet, and pay over the rent, he "would make a hole through him." Suffice it to say that the rent was paid on the spot and receipted, with the reply from the German that, "you need have no further fears. Put up your pistol, for I see that you are a man of nerve and mean business. I rather like you, and if you will go down with me I will buy a bottle of wine and we will drink it together." "All right," said the agent. The wine was bought and drank at "Gildon's," and the German took his leave of his Yankee cousin, evidently with the idea that he had once in his life made a mistake. That was the last seen of him by the agent, for soon thereafter he shot at and wounded a Chicago policeman in the arm and jumped the city. Now I am satisfied in my own mind that this and the Bender family are the same, and that if said Bender had had his deserts he would have been hanged long ago. B. M.

CONSTERNATION IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a quantity of stone, from the northeast corner top of the ricketty relic of the Court-House, which is occupied as a jail, Criminal and County Court, etc., fell upon the ground below, smashing the solid stone walk beneath as if it were of porcelain. About a ton of the material is calculated to have departed thus suddenly from its elevated position. The commotion in the Criminal Court was something indescribable. The progress of the mass of stone from roof to earth was distinctly audible from its striking on and detaching fragments from the projecting window-sills, and the crash, as it reached the ground, was the signal for a general rush for the door. Bailiff Williams led the van with a celerity that suggested the idea that he had a dozen venues to serve before dinner-time, followed by men, women, and children, who, disregarding the passage-way, clambered over the chairs and benches in an incongruous mass. Meeting at the door the motley crowd, by dint of climbing over one another's shoulders, sufficient relief was had to enable them all to escape into Clark street. During the noise, the voice of Judge Tree was heard to beg the people not to move, while the "Doc" called upon Sheriff Bradley to call for "order." As soon as the dense cloud of saw-dust had cleared away sufficiently to allow of the use of eyesight, it was found that the prisoners on trial were safe; that Mr. Burch had stood his ground manfully, the only damage being the fracture of some half-dozen benches and the partition-wall which is supposed to separate the idle on-lookers from those whose business calls them to the court. In fifteen minutes order was restored in court, the case proceeded, and the mass of fallen stone, which had attracted the gaze of a number of passers-by, was wheel-barrowed westward and dumped on the huge pile of Court-House debris left by the great fire.

LITERARY NOTES.

APOCALYPTIC PROPHECIES.

The late Rev. James De Pal, a Chaplain in the United States Army, made prophecy a subject of close study during the twenty years of his ministry, and prepared a number of discourses on this subject. They are published in book-form by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, under the title, "An Exposition of the Prophecies of the Apocalypse." For sale by R. D. Russell, No. 148 State street.

THE PASSIONS.

Love and libertinism are subjects which it is very difficult to treat in accordance with the maxim of Aristotle, "to say what should be said, to say only what should be said, and to say it as it should be said." French writers are very fond of making such attempts, and, like the savages who amuse themselves by seeing how near their victims they can throw their tomahawks without cutting the skin, these writers take a pride on the dexterity with which they can verge on the indelicate and impure without touching the quick. It cannot be denied that the relations of the sexes are discussed to-day in general society with a freedom that would have shocked a generation gone, and that there is a demand for bold but pure treatment of these topics. The success of such a work as Dumas fils' "Man-Woman" is in point. Another work of the same character, of less genius and fuller detail, is the treatise of Dr. X. Bourgeois, Laureate of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, which has been translated by Dr. Howard F. Damon, and published by James Campbell, Boston. Its title is "The Passions in Their Relations to Health and Diseases."

ROWING.

Frederick J. Engelhardt, the boating-editor of *Turf, Field, and Farm*, has prepared a "Rowing Almanac and Oarsman's Pocket-Companion," which is to be published as an annual. It contains a record of all the American races since 1811, summaries of college regattas, time-tables of annual local regattas, English college races, with a great deal of information of interest to aquatic sportsmen concerning regatta rules, betting rules, the dimensions of boats, oars, and sculls, training, rowing, and sliding, and the like. It is published by the author, at the office of *Turf, Field, and Farm*.

"THE OTHER GIRLS."

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the popular author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," has written a new story, entitled "The Other Girls," in which the Boston fire plays a part as one of the scenic effects. It is illustrated by J. J. Harley. Osgood & Co. are the publishers. For sale by W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.

DE SOTO.

John S. C. Abbott, the biographical novelist, has issued another of his series of American pioneers and patriots, which is being published by Dodd & Mead. It is the life of Ferdinand De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi. Of him he says that careful investigation has revealed De Soto to be by no means so bad a man as he had supposed him to have been, and he finds much in his heroic but melancholy career which calls for charitable construction and sympathy. Mr. Abbott is certainly right in his ethics which teach him that it is as wrong to traduce the dead as the living; but one of the reasons which he gives for handling the heroes of the past with tenderness has an almost comically prudential character. He says one who is aiding to form public opinion respecting another who has left the world, should remember that he may yet meet the departed in the spirit-land! It is bad enough for a sensitive author to meet the critics of this world, but, if he has to restrain his pen in awe of the critics of the world to come, there might as well be an end to the making of books. It is not to be expected, however, that Mr. Abbott or other writers will always share the future lot of those they misrepresent. If they find themselves in company hereafter with the bad men to whom they have given good characters, they will be sure to escape the good men whom they have attacked with their praise. But his most serious danger Mr. Abbott has, fatuously enough, overlooked. Does he not expect to meet any of his readers in the Kingdom Coming? How will he dare to face the indignant thousands who went to Heaven in the firm belief that they would there find Napoleon I. in the shining garb of an Archangel, or chanting hymns with the Cherubim and Seraphim around the Throne?

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

An argument for the truth of the Christian religion is presented by the Rev. Dr. Robert Baker White, in his work on "Reason and Redemption," published by Lippincott, and for sale in this city by W. B. Keen & Cooke. The Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott, of San Francisco, contributes a prefatory letter, in which he says that he has read nine chapters of the book in manuscript,—of itself a tribute,—and that he finds the style fresh, easy, and simple, and rising sometimes to the sublime and eloquent in argument. Every day calls for its own authors and preachers, as well as each day calls for its daily bread; and he thinks Dr. White's work, in which the necessity for salvation as it offered from the Cross is exceedingly well presented, will do a great deal of good.

SHORT-HAND.

Another system of short-hand is presented by the Rev. W. E. Scovil, M. A., of 70 William street, New York. He claims that his method is as legible as the plainest writing, and requires no teacher but the book. It is accompanied by a number of certificates from reputable gentlemen who have found it easier to use and to read than the systems of Pitman, Munson, and the others.

"THE ISLES OF SHOALS."

Celia Thaxer apologizes for "Among the Isles of Shoals," published by Osgood, as fragmentary and inadequate sketches; but readers will not be apt to agree with this modest estimate of its character. It is written in singular harmony with the sea-breezes, the bare rocks, and the delicious, soothing air of the Isles of Shoals. The very sound of the words suggest sea-dashings and dreamy skies. For sale by W. B. Keen & Cooke, Chicago.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN."

John Ester Cooke has turned aside from the field of American fiction to work in foreign quarries. His last novel, published by Lippincott, is entitled, "Her Majesty the Queen," and the scenes and characters are drawn from that well-stored magazine for novelists,—the English Civil War, through which Mr. Cooke's ancestors bore a noble part, in which the story follows them, starting from the old family-seat in Warwickshire.

AN OHIO STORY.

Judge Riddle, of Washington, has written a story of American life, under the title of "Bart Ridgely." It has achieved a wide success for its raciness of narrative, and for its sketches of men like Joshua R. Giddings, old Ben Wade, and other distinguished citizens of Ohio, where the scene of the story lies, who move through the story, and play parts of its drama. A more elaborate review is reserved for another occasion.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.

John Mosley, whose "Life of Voltaire," published last year, was, without doubt, the finest piece of biographical literature that has lately appeared in the English language, has written a life of Rousseau, in two volumes, published by Chapman & Hall, of London. It is a fact, but a strange one, that, familiar as the name of Rousseau is to the general public, and vast as his influence on the political and social welfare of the masses has been, this is the first full account of his life and writings by any English writer. Mr. Mosley's work will be an opportune contribution as well to French students of the grave social problems of government and education of which Rousseau wrote. M. Saint Marc Girardin began a series of papers on Rousseau, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, twenty years ago, but never finished them. French literature has nothing else concerning the life and work of one of the greatest of Frenchmen that is worthy of note, except the formulas and crude work of Musset-Pathay, which was published over fifty years ago.

THE "DANBURY NEWS" MAN.

The name of the funny man of the Danbury *News* is J. W. Bailey. Shepard & Gill announce that they have in press "Life in Danbury," which contains the best of the humorous articles by him that have appeared in the *News* during the past three years, together with some sketches never before published.

"ONLY A PIN."

"Only a Pin" is the title of an instructive, moral story, translated from the French of J. T. de Sainte-Germaine, and published by the New York Catholic Publishing Society.

PROF. MORSE.

Dr. Irenæus Prime, the editor of the New York *Observer*, has added to his many other literary labors the task of writing the life of Prof. S. B. F. Morse. He is doing this at the request of the executors of Mr. Morse, who have given him access to all the letters and papers of the deceased. The work will be ready early in the fall.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

"Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." Translated from the French of Jules Ferne. An imaginative description of his travels beneath the waves, written in the first person, under the name of Prof. Aronnax, who is in search of knowledge concerning the inhabitants and vegetation of the waters. He, accompanied by his faithful servant, Conseil, set out from New York in a United States ship, which was sent in search of a sea-monster which had been infesting the waters, destroying and sinking ships, and terrifying all into whose vicinity it came. After a long, wearisome, and vain search, it was at last met with in the North Pacific Ocean, and preparations were made to battle with and vanquish it. As always previously, the result was injury and loss to the assailing ship; and, in addition to that, the loss overboard of the Professor and servant, and a Canadian harpooner named Ned Land. All three finally found refuge on the back of the "monster," which they found, to their surprise, to be composed of sheets of iron firmly riveted together. Believing it to be some kind of boat, under the command of human beings, they sought to arouse their attention, and were finally admitted, by means of the slipping of one of the sheets of iron. They were confined in a cell, where they were visited by the Captain, who told them he had decided to allow them to remain on board, instead of drowning them, as he could easily have done by diving and leaving them at the mercy of the waters. They were then fed and clothed, and provided with luxurious accommodations in this strange boat, called the "Nautilus," which contained a magnificent saloon, a fine library, and all the conveniences and luxuries which could be found anywhere. It was lighted, warmed, and propelled by means of electricity. The cooking also was accomplished by the same agent. For some reason, which is never explained, Capt. Nemo and his followers had abjured the world, and never intended returning to it. Previous to leaving it, they had constructed this boat. The different parts of it had been manufactured in widely-separated portions of the globe, and finally brought to, and put together upon, a desert-island; after which, having destroyed by fire all traces of their work, they embarked, never to set foot again among their fellow-men. Capt. Nemo informed the Professor and party that their fate was now linked with his own, and that he should never set them at liberty, as he would allow no means to exist which might lead to his discovery. He also stated that occasionally, without giving them any reason for so doing, he might wish to confine them for a short time. To this they agreed; and then commenced a most wonderful voyage. Over the waves, and under the waves; on the coasts of civilized countries, and near the shores of cannibal islands; promenading in water-proof clothing, with small reservoirs containing condensed air upon their shoulders, and electric lanterns at their sides; upon the bottom of the ocean, gazing through the thick but clear windows of the saloon upon the strange denizens of the waves,—their eyes and minds were constantly occupied and entertained. They visited the South Pole, where they barely escaped crushing to death by the means of ice, and met with many strange and startling adventures. No emergency arose, however, to which the Nautilus was not equal. Shaped like a cigar, and constructed of solid iron, its sailing qualities being much superior to those of any other boat, it would, whenever it came in contact with any craft which it wished to vanquish, propel itself directly through the bottom, and then sink it with all on board. It could also slaughter sea-monsters in the same manner. At last, by means of a small boat, the three were enabled to make their escape. They came to the surface in the midst of the Maelstrom on the coast of Norway, but were miraculously saved. This is a very ingenious and fascinating story. Although many stories have been written in which the imagination reached wonderful improbabilities, this differs from them in being quite novel in its character.

"LITERATURE AND DOGMA."

Matthew Arnold's last book, "Literature and Dogma," is an essay toward a better apprehension of the Bible. The author maintains that the times demand a new rendering of the Bible; that the masses—that is, the "lapsed" masses, as some theologians call them—are casting aside the Bible and its religion, on account of the fact that, in asking the "reason and authority of the things they have been taught to believe," they do not receive satisfactory answers, either in their own minds, or from others who profess to read understandingly. He says that men should learn to read the Bible with the understanding that its language is "fluid, passing, and literary, not rigid, fixed, and scientific;" which is the first step towards its true comprehension. He states that the valuable mode of judgment is that which is founded upon true reasoning, which can only be carried on by means of knowledge of the "best which has been thought and said in the world," which gives a wide and familiar acquaintance with the human spirit and its productions, showing how ideas and terms arose; and that this is much better than the hard, abstruse reasoning which depends only upon logic. In speaking of the word God, he says that the scientific and literary meanings are confounded in such a manner as to lead to miscomprehension. In the scientific sense, as generally used, it means the First Great Cause, the moral and intelligent Governor of the Universe, including Jesus Christ, consubstantial with Him, and the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the two. In a literary sense, it can be used meaning Morality or Perfection. The object of religion is conduct, which makes three-fourths of life; the easiest thing in the world as regards understanding, but, as regards doing, the hardest. Right conduct, in other words, righteousness—is the true object of religion, and the great concern of the Bible. Religion "means simply either a binding to righteousness, or else a serious attending to righteousness and dwelling upon it." "The true meaning of religion is thus not simply morality, but morality touched by emotion." And this new elevation of morality, otherwise righteousness, becomes the word of religion, morality the word of philosophic disquisition, and conduct the word of common life. The language of the Bible is not scientific, but literary. We should endeavor to trace the effect of religion on the language of the men from whom we receive the Bible. As an illustration of the difference between literary and scientific, he gives this: "Wordsworth calls the earth 'the mighty mother of mankind,' and the geographers call her 'an oblate spheroid.' Wordsworth's expression is more proper and adequate to convey what men feel about the earth; but it is not, therefore, the more scientifically exact." A scientific term is one which is certain and verifiable, and a literary term is one which "throws out at an object not fully grasped." "God is a tendency which is not ourselves, but which appears in our consciousness, by which things fulfil the real law of their being." This he interprets as righteousness, supporting all by scriptural quotations and arguments. He tells us that what in us is "natural," is really "revealed." We awake to the consciousness of it, and the difference is only in degree. "A system of theological notions about personality, essence, existence, consubstantiality, is artificial religion," and "in no sense revealed, just because it is in no sense natural; and revealed religion is so named just in proportion as it is in a pre-eminent degree natural. The religion of the Bible is, therefore revealed because the great natural truth, 'Righteousness tendeth to life,' is there recognized." "The prodigies and the marvelous of Bible religion are common to it with all religions; the love of righteousness in its eminency is its own." A proper reading depends upon "understanding the manner in which men have thought, their way of using words, and what they mean by them." By the words God and Eternal, they meant "the enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness." "They meant more by these names which they could not grasp, but they meant and grasped this fully." "Is this reservedness of affirmation about God less worthy of him than the astounding particularity and license of affirmation of our dogmatists, as if he were a man in the next street?" What is required is what is indicated by the expression "epieikeia," or the "sweet reasonableness" of Jesus. The author goes on to illustrate, by many Scriptural passages, the different significations which words may bear, finding out the reasonable one. He maintains that the culture and knowledge of literature are required in the cause of religion; that it is essential for a mind, in order to grasp the full meaning of the Scriptures, to possess itself of the best which has been thought and said, constantly bringing fresh knowledge to its store, and sifting the same until, shifting imperceptibly from one platform to another, it finally reaches the point from which a clear knowledge and insight may be gained. "As, for the right inculcation of righteousness, we need the inspiring words of Israel's love for it,—that is, we need the Bible; so, for the right inculcation of the method and secret of Jesus, we need the epieikeia, the sweet reasonableness of Jesus." In order to reach any conception of the ideas advanced by this author, the book should be read most carefully and considerately. It is impossible, in reviewing it, to give any adequate idea of its contents or theories. The author states that the occasion of his writing the book is his perception of the beginnings and signs, which he thinks all must recognize, of an impending revolution in religious matters.

THE CORN CROP.

An Estimate that This Year's Product Will Not Be Much More than Half that of Last Year.

ONARGA, Ill., May 23, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "Observer," in your issue of the 21st, has a short communication in regard to the prospects for a corn crop in several counties in this part of the State; and, so far as Iroquois and Ford, and a part of Livingston and McLean Counties, are concerned, I can confirm his testimony.

I have taken particular care to ascertain, by observation, and communicating with persons whom I know to be good farmers and men of sound judgment, the actual condition of the land; and my own experience as a prairie-farmer since 1856 enables me to judge of the value of the testimony.

Throughout this great corn-belt, the drainage is much better, along the streams and belts of timber, than on the broad prairies; and the oldest settlements and best improved farms lie adjacent to these localities. The farms, too, in addition to this better drainage, are better manured and stocked; hence, planting is much more forward than on the newer farms. With these old farmers, in many cases, two or three weeks suffice to put in their corn crop; and but very few of these farmers ever *sell* any corn. On the other hand, it is very different on the newer, outlying prairie farms, from which the bulk of the market-supply comes. Very few men sell corn who have means to buy cattle and hogs to eat their farm-products.

Among these new farmers, they count on putting in from 40 to 80 acres of crops to each team; I think the average is nearly 60 acres per team of two horses or mules; hence, at least forty good working days are required to put in a full crop, and, among this class of farmers, but few have commenced to plow for corn at this date; and all agree that nearly all the plowing and planting that has been done has been forced and premature, or, as they express it, "The ground turns over sticky and *sad-like*, and it don't seem to dry out neither."

Many have said to me, "I have planted so much, but it is my dryest land, and I don't know when I can get on to my flat land, and that is where I get my best corn."

For two years, the seed-time has extended from March to June, and every slough and flat has been plowed and planted, and this flat land has yielded from sixty bushels per acre upward, while the high lands have produced from forty bushels per acre downward; and the result is, the average yield has been unprecedentedly large. Now, a large portion of this land cannot be planted this year at all, and much of what will be planted will be worked when too wet, without doubt, and will not produce much.

It is said by some (I think I have seen such statements in your paper) that corn is a safe crop planted up to the 15th or 20th of June. This is not my experience, though I have raised good, sound corn planted on the 7th of June; but *it would not grade as No. 2 the same year;* and, in every case (of such late springs), but a very small per cent of the crop ever came up to grade (No. 2). I believe, however, that, *this* spring, planting will continue as late as the 20th; but I am fully persuaded that not over two-thirds as many acres will be planted in this fifty miles square of territory as was planted last year, and the average per acre cannot possibly be more than two-thirds that of last year, as the land that cannot be planted, or, if planted, will be put in in bad condition, is the richest and best corn land, and cannot be cultivated as thoroughly as heretofore; and I believe this is true all over the State.

For several years past, the crop was put in early, and farmers had abundant time to cultivate thoroughly three, four, or five times. This year haying and harvest will come on just in cultivating time, and the crops must be left uncultivated. Some will cultivate thoroughly doubtless, but I speak of the masses,—which will be the rule. This is on the supposition that we have good weather from this time on; but the ground is thoroughly saturated,—level full. With a few drying days, the surface may be worked; but every ordinary shower will stop work for days, where, last year, the earth would absorb it as fast as it fell, and work go on as soon as the rain ceased.

I think I have shown how it happens that there are such conflicting statements. From the older-settled sections we hear that planting is progressing finely, while, from other sections, nothing has been done.

I differ somewhat from the generally-accepted conclusion as to the amount of corn still in the hands of the farmers. I am fully persuaded that it is not as large as last year at this time, in this part of the State at least. The winter has been longer and much more severe. Much more has been fed on this account, and much has been wasted because it was so cheap, besides very large quantities that have been burned. With corn at 15 to 20 cents per bushel, and coal at 25 to 30 cents, very many who live from 6 to 15 miles from market thought it would not pay to do the hauling to make the exchange, especially as corn is much the nicer fuel.

Another cause of waste is the large amount that has lain out all winter. I was very much surprised to learn how much is still standing in the field. I am confident that, at the commencement of this week, about as much of the old crop was standing in the field as had been planted this spring.

I have just read the foregoing to a Ford County farmer, to get his opinion, and he thinks I have "drawn it rather mild;" at any rate, I have not intended to overdraw the picture; I believe what I have written.

We have had three uncommonly large crops,—unprecedented. More than two have been consumed. Last year our exports were only about 5 per cent of the crop; the year before, less than 3 per cent. The rest has been consumed at home. This year, the aggregate crop cannot much exceed 50 per cent of that of last year; but, suppose it does amount to two-thirds as large as last year, it will still be hundreds of millions of bushels less than has been consumed annually in our own country for several years past; therefore, I would say to the farmers: Save your corn; do not waste it; it will all be needed to make up the deficiency of the next crop.

Farmers generally are at work patching, as they say,—selecting the dryest spots. This, too, will make bad work when they come to "tend it," as the "patches" must be "tended" as they are planted, which is very much slower than to make long rows. In some places, I am told, the recent heavy showers have stopped work entirely. IROQUOIS.

The Pulpit and the Press.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your paper of Monday is an article from Chicago, headed "The Pulpit and the Press," which closes with the following statement: "The clergyman's lack of dignity is severely commented upon."

That any one who has lived in Chicago for the past year could make any comment unfavorable to Dr. Sullivan for his just and deserved rebuke of the *Times* of that city, is very surprising. You are doubtless aware that it is a paper, and the only one there, that condescends to fill its columns with disgusting and grossly exaggerated personalities, having for their foundation the most trivial and commonplace transactions, which are dressed up in the most sensational style to attract attention, and made so pointed that no one familiar with the social or business life of the city can fail to know who is the attacked party. For several months past the Sunday issue of this paper has been publishing, as a preparatory exercise for its readers before going to divine service, a series of the most scurrilous and abusive attacks upon the clergy of the city, and the prominent members, both male and female, of their congregations. I think it safe to say that there is not a respectable person in Chicago, whether church-goer or not, who has not denounced in the severest terms these unconscionable and vile assaults, made without discrimination upon every church in the city, exposing the members individually to the notice of the public, and displaying in a ridiculous and false light every act of their lifetime.

That one Christian minister of the Chicago pulpit—a man that is far above reproach, both in his private and clerical capacity—has stood up and in the native dignity of his soul thrust out from his presence the unclean representative of an utterly unclean thing, whom he knew was sitting there in cool effrontery, for the base purpose of misinterpreting his words, misrepresenting his acts, and maligning his congregation, is a deed that I feel safe in saying will meet the hearty approval of the pure-minded citizens of that city, and Dr. Sullivan will be looked upon as the man who dares do as well as preach justice to the people to whom he so conscientiously and acceptably ministers.

CHICAGOAN.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 20, 1873.

—A Peoria woman lately sent 11,500 old postage stamps to a friend in New York, to help make up the number of 2,000,000, for which quantity a gentleman has agreed to build an Episcopal chapel in her neighborhood. They are utilized in Europe in the manufacture of a special quality of papier mache.

THE COURTS.

Another Chapter of the Celebrated Kingsbury Case.

The Claim of the Infant Heir to the "Spencer Tract" Sustained.

Important Decision of Judge Thornton.

Transactions in the Chicago Courts Yesterday.

The Supreme Court, in the celebrated Kingsbury case, some two or three years since, gave to Mrs. Buckner the share of her father's property conveyed in 1861 to her brother in trust, and sent the case back to the Circuit Court, with an order to enter a decree that her property be reconveyed, a partition made, and an account of rents and profits due her be taken. Such a decree was rendered, when the friends of the infant heir of Col. Kingsbury discovered that a small piece of land on the North Side, worth, perhaps, $50,000, had been sold under a deed of trust to a Miss Spencer, who had in 1864, at the request of Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, who then represented the infant, conveyed it to Gov. Swann, to secure a certain sum of money, and, upon the payment, to be conveyed to the infant. It was claimed that this piece of property belonged exclusively to the infant, and that Mrs. Buckner had lost all her interest in it. The Supreme Court, upon a second appeal, has sustained the claim of the infant heir to this part of the property, and we publish the opinion below.

The Supreme Court, however, reaffirms the title of Mrs. Buckner to all the rest of the property, and holds as a matter of law that the Court cannot go back of the decision upon the first appeal. This principle is deemed very important by the profession.

The counsel for the infant heir have persistently contested the title of Mrs. Buckner. After the first decision in the Supreme Court, new counsel were employed for the heir, and they undertook to save the property, and set aside the decree in favor of Mrs. Buckner. Last summer, a bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court to review the proceedings in the State Court because of alleged errors, and fraud and collusion in conducting them, but Judge Blodgett dismissed the bill, both for the want of jurisdiction and power to interfere with the proceedings of a State Court.

In the Supreme Court last winter, at Springfield, a motion was made in behalf of the heir to recall the mandate to the Circuit Court, and dismiss the appeal, because, as it was asserted, the Circuit and Supreme Courts had no jurisdiction, and the result had been obtained by collusion between the counsel in the case; but the Court overruled the motion, holding that there was jurisdiction in both courts, and that the charges of collusion were entirely without foundation.

Upon this second appeal to the Supreme Court, it was earnestly urged by the counsel for the heir that the former decision was erroneous, and that numerous errors existed, to which the attention of the Court had not been called, and that the infant could not be included. It was also claimed that his rights had been neglected in the former proceeding. But the Court now decides that the infant is conclusively bound by the first decision, and refuse to review or overrule it. The last decree, allowing Mrs. Buckner one-half of the tract purchased from Miss Spencer, is reversed, giving the whole of it to the infant heir, confirming Mrs. Buckner's title to all of the rest of the property set off to her by the Commissioners. Nothing remains to be done except to take an account of the rents and profits due to Mrs. Buckner. The decision is as follows:

Henry W. Kingsbury vs. Mary K. Buckner. Appeal from Cook.

OPINION BY THORNTON, J.: This case was before the Court at a former term. As we shall not go behind the decision then made, it is necessary to understand it. The cross-bill of the Buckners, upon which the decision was based, was for the purpose of having a trust declared, a reconveyance of real estate, and a partition. The Court then decided that the deed from Mary K. Buckner and husband to her brother was not originally properly delivered to be effective; but that it became operative by the subsequent acts and declarations of the parties; that there was an express trust manifested; and the decree of the Court below dismissing the bill was reversed, and the cause remanded "with directions to dismiss the original bill absolutely, and to grant the relief prayed for in the cross-bill by a decree establishing the equitable title in Mary K. Buckner to have proper share in all the real estate," &c. Every question was then settled and became res adjudicata except the actual interest of Mrs. Buckner in the real estate. This was subject to future inquiry and additional evidence. It was directed that she should have "her proper share," and this must be ascertained by the Court below. It was not definitely fixed and determined by the former opinion. If her father before his death had alienated a portion of the property, she could not inherit such portion, and it would form no part of her proper share. A labored argument has been made to prove the error of the former decision of the Court, and it is charged that fraud and collusion were practised and incompetent testimony adduced to obtain it. If this were true, we cannot determine questions so grave upon ex parte affidavits. If there have been fraud and collusion the proper remedy would be in chancery, and then the parties assailed could have an opportunity of making a defense, or if the decree is directed by the Court of final resort by an application for a rehearing.

Upon the former hearing, after full argument, this Court decided that Henry W. Kingsbury held the property conveyed by the deed from Mrs. Buckner and her husband to him as Trustee; that the trust had been manifested by a writing, and that she had an equitable title to a share in the estate. The cause was remanded to ascertain her share, and not to determine the trust. The latter had been established by the declaration of this Court. This appeal is prosecuted from the decree making partition, and can bring before us no other question except questions incident to the order for partition. We cannot examine as to the merits of the original case, but only as to proceedings subsequent to the decision at the former hearing. If the course suggested, and so strenuously insisted upon by the counsel for appellant, was pursued by appellate courts, litigation would never cease, new counsel, as in this case, would make new arguments, and present additional points for adjudication, and the resolute persistence would finally settle the rights of the parties. The appellate power of this court would then be exercised more over its own proceedings and judgments than over those of inferior courts. The trust relation between the parties was established by the former decision, and the Court has not the power to reverse it. We might overrule it, but this would manifest a vacillation which would destroy all respect for the Court. The proper mode would have been an application for a rehearing in apt time, and then the suggestions now made would have been entitled to consideration. This is the doctrine of the courts, as definitely settled by repeated decisions. Hallowbush v. McConnell, 12 Ill., 203, Washington Bridge Company v. Stewart, 3 How, 413. Browder v. McArthur, 7 Wheaton, 58. Southard v. Russell, 16 How, 547. Roberts v. Cooper, 20 Howard, 467.

After remandment of this cause by this Court, the Court below rendered a decree in accordance with the mandate of this Court, and appointed Commissioners to inquire as to incumbrances upon the property, and to make partition. These facts were developed, which were not in the former record. Julius J. B. Kingsbury, the ancestor of the parties, and the owner of the property in controversy, died intestate in 1856, and previous to his death executed a deed of trust on the land known in this record as the "Spencer tract." The note secured was due in five years, with interest, and a power of sale was given in case of default in payment. The language, as to the notice to be given of the sale, was as follows: "After having advertised such sale ten days in a daily newspaper." In 1862 the trustee, upon the request of the holder of the note published a notice in THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, on the 10th day of April, that he would sell on the 21st day of the same month. The deed executed by the trustee recited that the notice was printed for ten days consecutively, commencing on the 10th of April. This deed was dated April 21, 1862, but was not acknowledged until 1863. The grantee, Emily Spencer, in 1864 made a deed of trust on the same premises to Thomas Swann, upon the condition to convey the property to Kingsbury, the appellant, upon the payment of the money advanced. The father of appellant was killed at Antietam in 1862, and before the examination of this last deed. This "Spencer tract" the Court below divided between Mrs. Buckner and the other heir. She inherited from her father, Maj. Kingsbury, who died in 1856. He, in 1855, made the deed of trust on this tract to Gurdon Beckwith. If, therefore, by the sale and deed of the Trustee, the title to the "Spencer tract" was vested in Emily Spencer, and by her conveyed to Swann, to secure him for money advanced, and limited in the deed to the use of appellant upon payment, Mrs. Buckner could not have inherited any part of this tract. In 1855, when the deed was made to Beckwith, Buckner, the husband of Mrs. Buckner, was the agent and attorney of Maj. Kingsbury, with authority to improve the property in Chicago and make loans and leases, and he joined in the deed of trust to Beckwith. Upon the facts, now for the first time disclosed, as to the sale of the "Spencer tract," is appellant estopped by the former decision from any inquiry as to the ownership? As already remarked, upon the facts before us in the former record, we merely decided upon the relation existing between Mrs. Buckner and the father of appellant, and, as a consequence of the trust relation, that she was entitled to her proper share in the estate of her father, and we directed that an account be taken between her and all other persons interested in the estate. The Court below proceeded in this investigation, and it was ascertained that the common ancestor had conveyed a portion of the estate in his lifetime, and by virtue of the deed of trust and the sale thereunder, and the conveyance by the trustee, the title to the tract in question had become absolute in Emily Spencer. She was the bona fide holder of the note secured, and if the sale and deed were regular and in accordance with the power, she obtained a perfect title as against the heirs of Maj. Kingsbury. No right or equity of redemption existed as against her. The conveyance, then, by her to Swann was voluntary, and was made at the solicitation of the friends of appellant to secure to him the premises upon the payment of the money borrowed. The conclusion is that Swann had the title limited to the use of appellant. Swann was not a party to the cross bill of appellees, and, therefore, cannot be divested of his title by the former decision. The legal title was in him, the equitable was in appellant. As Swann's interest could not be disturbed, neither could that of the *cestui que trust*. But it is urged that the sale was irregular; that two Sundays intervened between the day of the first insertion of the notice; and that, as Sunday is *dies non juridicus*, there was not publication for ten successive days. In the absence of proof to the contrary, the presumption is that the publication was made each day from the 10th to the 21st inclusive. Exclude the day of sale, and still the notice was published for ten consecutive days. It is assumed that the publication was invalid according to the decision in the case of Scammon v. the City of Chicago, 40 Illinois, 147. In that case the law required the publication for six days, and the Court decided that Sunday could not be computed as one of them, because the notice required was in place of process, which could not be served on Sunday. In this case the publication was not for the purpose of bringing a party into court. The grantor in the deed merely stipulated for ten days' notice of the sale. This was a matter of private arrangement between the parties, with which the law has nothing to do. We have no right to exclude Sunday in the computation when the language of the deed does not do it. We might as well say that, when a note is payable ten days after the date, and a Sunday intervenes, it must be excluded in determining the maturity of the note. We think the publication was sufficient. Again, it is contended that the transaction with Emily Spencer operated as a redemption, and restored the title of this tract to both heirs. In this view we cannot concur. She had obtained the absolute title, and held it for two years prior to the conveyance to Swann, for the use of appellant. By the Trustee's sale the right of redemption was gone; and the purchaser might have conveyed to one or both of the heirs, or to a stranger. All equities had become merged in the legal title. Then when the deed was made to Swann it expressly excluded any interest in Mrs. Buckner, and conveyed the premises upon the express trust that a conveyance should be made to appellant upon the payment of the moneys advanced.

It seems to us that the entire transaction is a simple one. When the Trustee made the deed in 1862, it related back to the deed of trust made by Maj. Kingsbury in 1855. The land then ceased to be trust property. Any title, equitable or otherwise, in the brother of Mrs. Buckner, was extinguished in his lifetime. Neither he nor his son, this appellant, could be regarded as a trustee of the property, for the entire title had become invested in Emily Spencer, the grantor to Swann.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the title to the "Spencer tract" is in Swann, for the use of appellant, and that Mrs. Buckner has no interest in it. As the decree must be reversed, it is proper that some further suggestions should be made as to the proceedings subsequent to the former appeal. At the commencement of the suit there were valuable improvements upon the property. These have since been destroyed by fire. There were also incumbrances, and the Receiver, by the order of the Court, had borrowed money and paid for buildings upon leased ground. Policies of insurance had also been procured by the Receiver, which he held at the time of the fire.

The Court appointed Commissioners to execute the decree of partition, and directed that they take "into consideration the quantity, quality, and value of the premises and the incumbrances thereon," and, subsequently, upon a motion in behalf of Mrs. Buckner, the Receiver was ordered to pay to her one-half of all which had been, or might be, collected from the insurance policies.

The Court should have ascertained the incumbrances by proof submitted, and approved them according to the rights and equities of the parties, and not have intrusted this important duty to the Commissioners.

We directed an account to be taken between Mrs. Buckner and all other parties interested in the estate. If the Court was satisfied that, upon the payment of debts and the removal of all incumbrances, she would have been entitled to the amount ordered to be paid to her by the Receiver, it may have exercised its discretion properly in making the order that the Receiver pay to her one-half of the moneys collected from the policies of insurance. The proper practice, however, would have been to have awaited the statement of the account. The insurance money belonged to the estate, and all outstanding notes bearing interest should have been satisfied, and the incumbrances removed so far as they had matured before any division of the moneys between the parties.

The decree is reversed and the cause remanded.

A RATHER FLIMSY PRETEXT.

Charlotte E. Bourne files her bill for divorce, in the Superior Court, against Oswin H. Bourne. She avers that she was married to defendant on the 10th of July, 1867; that defendant was then a member of a pork-packing firm in Chicago, and was doing well, but about a month previous to their marriage he left the business and began assiduously to do nothing. Since that time he has not contributed to complainant's support; previous to marriage he represented himself as being the recipient of pecuniary favors from a father, who was making a tour in Europe, the fact being that said father had been dead for five years. The latter fact becoming known, he was reduced to the painful extremity of pawning his wife's jewelry to pay board-bills. Finally he was ejected from a boarding-house where she was permitted to remain, which the plaintiff construes as an act of desertion, for which complainant claims that she is entitled to a divorce.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States District Court, before Judge Blodgett, in the case of C. W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company v. Charles Shober, a verdict was returned for plaintiff; damages, $2,093.33. In the case of C. W. Upton, assignee, etc., v. A. D. Mooers, leave was granted to make Oscar D. Mooers defendant, and finding and judgment for plaintiff for $313.50. In the case of J. M. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, v. Mrs. Eliza Haldreth, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff; damages, $154. The case of same v. Joseph Crocker went by default, judgment being rendered for plaintiff for $205.42; the cases of the same v. Buscher, and Dickinson, and Jennings, and H. Lewis, and Fues, and Chas. Behm (judgment for $73.15), and Grapheim, and Graff (judgment for $44.15), Joseph Crocker (judgment, $216.45).

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Ezra B. Lincoln, on the petition of Henry W. B. Hoyt, a creditor to the amount of $1,078.40, order to show case was entered and issued, returnable 4th of June, 1872. Petitioner charges that Lincoln, with intent to give a preference, suffered E. W. Blatchford to get a judgment against him on the 9th of April last for $713.77, by virtue of which his property, Nos. 74 and 76, Twenty-fourth street, were advertised for sale on the 22d inst.; and another judgment for $356.90, by which the Sheriff threatens to levy upon any property of Lincoln's which may be found.

In the matter of Franklin Lount, of Peoria County, Ill., an involuntary petition was filed by Charles P. Kellogg & Co., of Chicago, on seven promissory notes aggregating $535.34. Bankrupt suspended payment. Bankrupt is alleged to have concealed his stock of goods for the purpose of deluding his creditors, and has concealed himself from the public gaze to avoid service.

In the matter of Malcom B. Bruce, denial of bankruptcy was yesterday filed by defendant.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

There were but very few cases of interest tried in this court yesterday. John Barny was tried on a charge of stealing a quantity of pig-iron from the Northwestern Railroad Company, of the value of $14, and was found guilty and sentenced six months to the House of Correction.

Albert G. Storey, a respectable citizen (no connection with the Chicago *Times*), and J. K. Woodward are accepted as surety for one Whitford, a defaulter.

Ennes Banks and John Callahan, two youths charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry from the house of a Mr. Miller, on West Randolph street, were found not guilty.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The following change in the sessions of the Superior Court was announced yesterday: Judges Porter and Wood will, in future, hold two sessions daily, the first from 10 a. m., until 12:30 a. m.; the second from 2 p. m., until 5 p. m.

In Judge Porter's Court the case of Weed v. Robertson was dismissed at plaintiff's request, as was also the case of Wrenn v. Woodruff.

In the case of Todhunter v. Thomas, the appeal was dismissed at defendant's cost for want of affidavit merits.

In the case of Jacob Frye et al. v. H. M. Childers, judgment on answer of garnishee W. T. Keenan, was rendered for $10.65; $2,620.40, and $13.50, plaintiff's cost; balance for defendant.

In the Superior Court, William H. and David Martin make an affidavit in attachment against Robert Jackson, who owes them $101.81, and has now taken up his abode in San Francisco.

James H. Kesler, of Chicago, files a precipe in assumpsit against Silas T. Green, of Kentucky, for $2,000, and prays for an attachment against him. The debt is claimed as commission due from defendant for a sale of certain real estate effected by plaintiff.

The case of Brine v. The Board of Trade was resumed in Judge Williams' court yesterday, when the arguments of Messrs. Herrick and Black received the attention of the Court.

In Judge Rogers' Court, the case of Reed v. Newberger, in which plaintiff's right to recover the amount of an account for varnishes, shellac, etc., supplied from his factory in New York, a verdict was rendered in his favor for $140.33 damages.

The case of Boettcher v. Schweitzer et al. is again being tried before Judge Booth, the counsel for the defense feeling virtuously indignant at the fact that the evidence in the previous case was published. The case, it will be remembered, was brought by plaintiff to recover damages for a brutal assault alleged to have been committed upon plaintiff, whom they locked up in jail in a most unaccountable manner.

In the Circuit Court, George Vogevill files his bill against John and B. Dempsey, complaining that on the 6th of September last they caused him to be arrested, imprisoned, and brought before Banyon on the charge of assaulting defendants with a deadly weapon. On the 11th of September plaintiff stood his trial and was acquitted, and he now brings suit to recover $10,000 for injury to his character, etc.

William Kerr & Co. file a præcipe in assumpsit in the Circuit Court against Adam C. Leich, who owes the firm $225.55. Complainants aver that said Leich has absconded from the State, and conceals himself so that process cannot be served on him; wherefore complainants seek to obtain a writ of attachment against any property he may possess in this city.

Thomas H. Thompson and Oliver A. Huesdell petition in the Circuit Court for a writ of attachment against Julius B. Rowell, who owes them $275, and who, they aver, has within the last two years prior to the filing of their bill conveyed his effects so as to hinder his creditors, and that he has fraudulently concealed his personal property with the same intention.

Franklin S. Idell files his declaration in the Circuit Court against J. C. McCord, charging that he rented from defendant a house at No. 20 Thirty-eighth street, and that the defendant maliciously caused large quantities of water to run and flow in upon said premises, flooding the basement story and rendering it unfit for habitation. Plaintiff avers that he and his family were obliged in consequence to seek another habitation, at a damage to plaintiff of $1,000, which amount he hopes to recover on the present suit.

Addison H. Foster was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Myron P. Foster, whose will was yesterday proven, under a bond to be approved of $4,600. The will of Mathias Haag was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Barbara Haag, widow, under a bond of $5,000, to be approved.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,519—William H. Martin et al. v. Robert Jackson; attachment, $101.81. 43,520—James H. Kesler v. Silas T. Green; assumpsit, $2,000. 43,521—Charlotte E. v. Oswin H. Bourne; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,522—Thomas B. Murphy v. Henry Riemenschneider; ejectment, $1,000. 43,523—Appeal. 43,524—Thomas E. Mahon v. Ida E. Mahon; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,525—Catherine V. v. Wolcott Steele; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,526 7—Appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,075—George Vogevill v. John Dempsey and B. Dempsey; trespass on the case, $10,000. 7,076—Otto E. Wolf et al. v. C. F. Thulmann; petition for mechanics' lien on house situated on southeast 80 feet of Lot 17, Butterfield's Addition to Chicago, and land. 7,077 to 7,084—Tax appeals. 7,085—Charles E. Wiswall et al. v. Mathias Konly; assumpsit, $200. 7,086—Phillip Hicks v. William Wayman; restored case. 7,087—Appeal. 7,088—George Famminly v. Duncan McKellar and James Ingram; restored case. 7,089—Same v. Lincoln; same. 7,090—Appeal. 7,091—Uriah B. Ferris v. William H. Rice and H. McKenna; assumpsit, $1,500. 7,092—Franklin McVeagh et al. v. Walter P. Hunt; assumpsit, $221. 7,093—Appeal. 7,094—Wm. Kerr et al. v. Adam C. Leich; assumpsit, $500. 7,095—Thomas S. C. Thornson, Oliver A. Huesdell, and Henry C. Morey v. Julius B. Rowell; attachment, $275. 7,096—Appeal.

JUBILEE NOTES.

The Artists Busy—Preparations for the Great Concerts.

The "Grand Round" of the City—Distinguished Guests—The Jubilee Ball.

The artists of the illustrated papers are busy preparing their sketches of the Jubilee. *Frank Leslie's*, *Harper's*, and the *Graphic* are all represented, and Chicago, in all that pertains to the jubilation, her citizens, and the strangers that are to be within her gates, bids fair to be the best advertised city on the Continent, for the great illustrated journals are seizing the event, and will give the whole story of our great rebuilding. We are glad to notice immense activities in clearing up the streets, and getting matters into readiness for next week.

MR. PRESCOTT, MR. GILMORE'S AGENT,

is in the city, and expresses himself delighted with the aspect of affairs, and the promise that the people will be out in thousands from all over the Northwest to hear his great chief. Prof. Butterfield is very proud already of the promise of his monster chorus, and the children are getting ready to sing like a meadow full of larks. By many persons this chorus of 1,000 school children, who will occupy a platform by themselves, is looked forward to as one of the great prospective charms of the Jubilee.

THE GRAND ROUND

showing Chicago is an art, and few understand it even among our own citizens. Take the average visitor and keep him an hour or two among our new buildings, many of them not ready for occupancy, many vacant; show him where the North Side used to be, and finish up with a drive on the South Boulevard, and your stranger sees so much that is prospective, so much that is predicated on the future, that he is likely to go away with a shake of the head, and a chill which he half communicates to you. He has not seen the strength and power of the city. Perhaps he is being driven about the city by an old resident, who has been here thirty years, but who himself thinks that Chicago avenue is out of town; that there isn't much of anything west of Union Park, and that Twenty-second street is "pretty far out." He has not set forward his views of our growth for the last ten years.

Our guests, the city's guests, the distinguished visitors from abroad, are to be shown, on the public ovation day of jubilee week, Friday, June 6, a view of the city that will be probably quite as much of novelty to their entertainers themselves as to these friends from abroad. It has already been referred to that the belt rail-oad is to be used for the first time, and a train of magnificent cars will convey a party of 500 excursionists from Kinzie street station the entire circuit of the city, south to the South Branch, where C. H. McCormick will entertain the party and other invited guests at his mammoth reaper works. Thence the train will sweep along the South Branch, through the vast lumber district and mills on Grove street. Thence down to the Union Stock Yards and the packing-house district. Thence eastward to the lake, and up along the shore to the Great Central depot grounds. This route will pass in review the great manufacturing and producing districts of the city, and be filled with facts and features that will do justice to *the reasons for the growth of Chicago*.

At Lincoln Park, in the morning, before taking the train, a grand carriage cortege will carry the distinguished guests up the Lake Shore drive, and escort them through the park roads. And the same party will, in the afternoon, leave the train at the great South Parks, and come home on the boulevard. It will be altogether a memorable day for Chicago. The precise route of streets taken is yet to be announced.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Gen. Sherman and other distinguished army officers will be the guests of Gen. Sheridan during the week. Responses from the Governor-General of Canada and the British Legation at Washington announce that official representatives will be present from both. The list of Governors of States to be present is eleven. In the carriage cortege eight former Mayors of the city will be honored guests. Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, the first Mayor of Chicago, writes that he will probably be present.

THE JUBILEE BALL.

The culmination of the festivities in the Grand Jubilee Ball at the Chamber of Commerce gives increasing promise of being a most brilliant affair. It should have been stated that at the first meeting of the Board of Managers it was unanimously voted that wine should be excluded as a disturbing element on public occasions aforetime.

THE PROMISE OF A CROWD.

The half rates of fare from all stations in the vast region traversed by roads centering here are already in advance giving tokens of a crowd for which Chicago must prepare herself, and exercise a boundless hospitality in entertaining. These people abroad were our friends in our hour of need, and, coming in by scores of thousands to see how we have come out of our troubles, must be hospitably received. One party of fifty gentlemen, from New York, have made arrangements for their trip and stay while here.

Lost Child.

Lost, on Sunday afternoon, a child two years and three months old. Had on a plaid dress, laced shoes, and blue and white stockings. Whoever will bring him to the home of his parents, No. 469 Fourth street, will be rewarded.

THE COUNCIL.

Twelve O'Clock to Be Substituted for Eleven, as the Hour for Closing the Saloons.

The Sunday Law Also to Be Amended to Allow of the Sale of Liquor After One O'Clock on That Day.

Col. Waterman Not Confirmed as Commissioner of the Board of Health.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. McAvoy in the chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Kehoe, Heath, Moore, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Woodman.

BRIDEWELL INSPECTOR.

The Mayor sent in a communication nominating John C. Haines as Inspector of the House of Correction, the term for which he was appointed having expired. The matter was referred to the Committee on the Bridewell.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for curb-stone on Price place, instead of curb-wall; for a sewer on Butterfield, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth; for water-pipe on Wentworth avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-seventh; for a sidewalk on Taylor, west of Ashland avenue; remonstrances against the improvement of Wentworth avenue, from Archer avenue to Twenty-second street, and opening an alley between Indiana and Prairie avenues and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; for changing the grade of Madison street west of Oakley; a remonstrance against the vacation of the alley in Block 60, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest half of Sec. 21, 39, 14; for an approach to the Canal street viaduct on the east side of Canal on Sixteenth street; for paving Washington place from Dearborn to State street; for water pipe on Lincoln street from Iowa to Thomas; for water pipe on Fourth street from Robey to Hoyne.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report by what authority it had signed an agreement binding the city to raise to grade all the houses at the Sixteenth street viaduct, of which five were brick and forty-eight of wood, which would cost $30,000; and also to report by what authority it proposed to order the payment of the necessary expenses from the City Treasury; to report ordinances for opening Franklin, from North avenue to Menomonee; for a sidewalk on the west side of Perry street, from Clybourn to Fullerton avenue, and for filling and curbing Third and Fourth avenues, from Twelfth to Fourteenth; to lay water-mains on Napoleon place, from Stewart avenue to Hanover; on Arnold, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth; Twenty-fifth, from Hanover to Buddan, and Hanover, from Twenty-sixth; to build an approach on the east side of the Canal street viaduct on Sixteenth street.

The following orders were referred to the appropriate committees: Directing the Board to expend $1,000 in dredging out Ogden Slip; to cause Thirty-fifth street to be put in decent condition from Halsted to the South Branch; to cause the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road laid on West Sixteenth street just after the fire of October, 1871, to be removed, they having become an inconvenience; to lay a one-foot crock sewer on Sixteenth street, from the South Branch to Arthur street; and to prepare plans and estimates for a bridge at Taylor street.

The Railroad Committee was ordered to report next week in regard to the tracks laid by the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Road across Western avenue and Steele streets.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for establishing grades on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets and Indiana avenue; for the vacation of part of an alley in the subdivision of four acres in the s. e. corner of the n. w. quarter of Sec. 3, 39, 14, E; for vacating an alley in the south half Block 60, n. w. quarter Sec. 21, 39, 14; for vacating alley in Block 3, Pickett's Second Addition, and for fixing the grade of West Twelfth street, near the proposed viaduct. They were referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

The vote by which the ordinance for opening Larrabee street from Chicago avenue to Erie street was reconsidered, as well as that for opening an alley between Indiana and Prairie avenues and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and they were appropriately referred.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The nomination of A. N. Waterman as a member of the Board of Health was taken up.

Ald. Cullerton opposed the nomination, thinking the southwestern part of the city should be represented on the Board. The Aldermen representing the wards in that section should have been consulted. They knew the great needs of that locality.

Ald. Bailey said the Mayor had told him he did not care about having Waterman's confirmation pressed if the Aldermen in the southwestern part of the city, could find a good man.

Ald. Powell also was against the nominee.

Ald. McGrath spoke highly of Mr. Waterman's personal character, but should vote against him on account of the great needs of the section mentioned:

He was not confirmed—yeas, 19; nays, 9—as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Kehoe, Heath, Moore, Quirk, McGrath, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Cannon, Ogden, and Woodman—19.

Nays—Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, and Carney.

RENDERING TANKS.

The ordinance for the inspection of rendering tanks was favorably reported on by the Judiciary Committee, and was referred to the Clerk for engrossment. It was stated that a recent partial examination by the Boiler Inspector showed that there were two tanks at Shoenemann's in even worse condition than the one which exploded, and that at other houses there were several in bad condition.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The Special Committee of Nine on the Liquor Question reported, recommending the present ordinance be so amended as to allow of the sale of liquor after 1 o'clock, Sunday.

The Judiciary Committee reported back, without recommendation, Ald. Cullerton's ordinance for closing the saloons at 12 o'clock, repealing the one providing for stopping the sale of liquor at 11.

It was so amended as to provide that the saloons should be closed from midnight till 5 o'clock in the morning, and was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and made the special order for 9 o'clock Monday.

ENGINE HOUSE.

The Comptroller was directed to advertise for a lot for an engine house between Noble and Lincoln, and Hubbard and Erie streets.

SIGNS.

The ordinance amendatory of the fire ordinance and providing that no sign more than ten feet in height shall be constructed on any building within the fire limits which is over two stories high, was laid over.

POLICE COURT CLERK.

The Police Committee recommended the confirmation of John Amberg as West Side Police Court Clerk. It was laid over.

VEHICLES.

The Committee on Licenses reported adversely on the ordinance for licensing all vehicles, submitted by Ald. Dixon. A minority report, recommending its passage, was submitted. Both were laid over.

The Council adjourned.

The St. Paul Construction Company.

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.

The St. Paul Company, we are advised, probably rejected the land-grant because the Credit Mobilier programme, as followed in the construction of the Minnesota Central, in the road in Iowa from Calmer to Algoma, in the one built from Hastings, and that built from Milwaukee to Chicago, could not be carried out. The suit which the Government is instituting against the Pacific Road, and the exposures which the investigations for the past six months have made, have alarmed the New York operators. They were afraid, if they accepted the grant, they would have to build the road honestly for the stockholders, or else the Construction Company would be compelled to disgorge. No more stealings, no more railroads, is the watchword of the St. Paul Company.

We are advised that it is in serious contemplation by some of the St. Paul stockholders to bring suits in Illinois, and have an overhauling and accounting, in the courts of that State, into the purchase of the Western Union Road, running from Racine to Rock Island, from some Edinburgh Scotchmen; and the inland road to Chicago. The latter, we understand, is a rich bone to pick. It is reported the actual cost of the road was at about $18,000 per mile from the limits of Milwaukee to those of Chicago. The amount paid the Construction Company by the Railroad Company, it is reported, was $20,000 cash, and $34,000 of preferred stock per mile. The preferred stock was worth from 70 to 75 cents on the dollar. A hundred miles of road built this way each year will soon make a construction company of eight to twelve persons sufficiently well off to banish all dread of the poor-house.

The Milwaukee *News*, the organ of Mr. Mitchell, last year published the list of precious patriots who composed this Construction Company. Will it reproduce them? The people of the State would like to take another look at them. The people can see them through better glasses and more understandingly this year than they could the past.

A CARD FROM JUSTICE VANT' WOUD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Great injustice is done me in your issue of yesterday. You style me "The junk-dealer's friend," and, in lauding the integrity of another Justice, you make a base insinuation against mine. I strive to do justice to *all* men, and to administer the laws to the best of my ability. If I fail to do this it is my misfortune, not my fault. The case you speak of was not tried before me; it was not dismissed by me; but was withdrawn by the officer making the charge, because I intimated, for the benefit of the prosecution, that separate crimes, committed by different persons, at different times and at different places, could not properly be tried and included in the same warrant. I was then and there ready, and offered to issue separate warrants against the parties, but the officer preferred to go elsewhere. And that is the whole of my offending.

F. VANT' WOUD, J. P.

CHICAGO, May 26, 1873.

THE LEMONT OIL WELL.

SIR: Herewith we hand you sample of crude petroleum from an artesian well now being sunk by Messrs. Swan Bros., of Petrolia, Ontario, for the Singer & Talcott Stone Company, at their quarries in Lemont. This sample is pronounced by those competent to judge, to be equal to the best crude lubricating oil from Pennsylvania wells, and is found, as we state upon authority of Messrs. Swan Bros., who have had extensive experience in Canadian oil regions, in quantities that in Canada would be considered indicative of a paying vein. Oil was struck at the depth of 360 feet, immediately above a vein of sand rock. It is probable that the Company will take measures to develop the indications found, and ascertain definitely whether or not oil exists in paying quantities. Very truly,

H. D. BAKER,
For the Singer & Talcott Sone Company.

S. M. Pettingill & Co.

This old firm, which began its advertising agency in Boston as long ago as 1849, and has been growing in strength and popularity year by year, has recently extended its field of operations by opening a branch office at No. 701 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This firm has already done advertising to the value of $10,000,000, and, large as that amount is, it will probably be dwarfed by the transactions of coming years. This signal success is an illustration of what can be accomplished by honesty and business sagacity. They have now offices in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and have the agency of nearly every newspaper in the United States and British Provinces.

The Beaver Mixed Hat

is the latest mode for gentlemen—a dress hat for summer wear—introduced by Parker & Tilton, No. 83 Clark street, opposite the Court-House.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Last week of the Spring Season, and last appearance of the celebrated

LAURA KEENE

AND HER EXCELLENT COMBINATION.

Monday Evening and every evening until further notice, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first production in Chicago of the successful drama, written expressly for Miss Keene, entitled

Hunted Down; or, The Two Lives of Mary Leigh.

Friday—BENEFIT OF LAURA KEENE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

ANOTHER NEW PLAY! Monday, May 26, during the week and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Bartley Campbell's powerful American Drama,

THROUGH FIRE!

With an Unapproachable Cast and Entire New Scenery. N. B.—Owing to the elaborate preparation necessary to the proper production of "The Gentle Savage," it has been unavoidably postponed for a few days longer; it will positively be the next novelty. In preparation; "Smoke."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Week of the Season!

Last Nights of Edwin Adams!

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

ENOCH ARDEN!

New and Beautiful Scenery. Novel Mechanical Effects. Next week—THE KATIE PUTNAM COMBINATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Halsted-st., near Madison.

THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF THE

GRAND COMBINBTION

FROM THE

THEATRE COMIQUE,

Broadway, N. Y. Entire change every Monday and Thursday.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!

AT

WEBSTER'S,

241 West Madison-st.

CHOICE STYLES,
CLOSE PRICES,
PROMPT ATTENTION.

JUST OPENED—A LARGE LINE OF ELEGANT

Imported Flowers.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent Physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,

PROVISION AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

JUBILEE.

JUBILEE.

NEW CHICAGO!

OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD!

P. S. GILMORE,

WITH A

Mammoth Orchestra and Chorus,

IN THREE

Grand Coliseum Concerts,

AND ONE GRAND

JUBILEE BALL,

Thursday and Friday, June 5 and 6.

The Concerts will be given in the magnificent new Passenger Depot of the L. S. & M. S. and C., R. I. & Pacific R. R., which will be decorated and fitted up to accommodate

40,000 PEOPLE!

ADMISSION TO CONCERTS,

ONE DOLLAR!

On Friday a full holiday will be declared for the public Schools, children being admitted to the Friday afternoon Concert at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS!

On this occasion the Chorus will consist of ONE THOUSAND CHILDREN from the Public Schools. The festivities will culminate in the

GRAND JUBILEE BALL,

On FRIDAY EVENING, for which the elegant Hall of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has been granted.

Tickets for the Ball, admitting Lady and Gentleman, $10; Ladies' Tickets, $5.

Tickets CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED at the Jubilee Rooms, 10 and 11 United States Express Company's Building, No. 87 Washington-st., and can only be procured on INVITATIONS presented bearing the signature of one of the Committee of Invitation.

Recognizing the Jubilee event as memorable and ever to be historic, the railroads centering in Chicago will issue

JUBILEE EXCURSION TICKETS

AT

HALF PRICE!

TICKETS TO THE BALL NOW READY.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Business Managers.

The sale of tickets for the Concerts will begin Thursday.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Thursday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports..........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports..........35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports..........38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

Calabria..........May 24 | Java..........May 28
Parthia..........May 31 | Cuba..........June 4
Samaria..........June 7 | Scotia..........June 11

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $30.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,

Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 11.
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, July 9.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will be open for the reception of guests from June 1 to October 1, 1873. All communications for apartments should be addressed Charles E. Leland, Sturtevant House, New York, or Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., previous to the opening. Board, $4.50 per day.

CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

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DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. TOWNSEND,

163 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. (A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

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LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000.

Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent, payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.

$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..........$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, corner Randolph and LaSalle-st., and 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	2:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:20 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:50 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	5.00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly........ 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Enoch Arden."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Through Fire."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. "Hunted Down; or, the Two Lives of Mary Leigh."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre-Comique Combination.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "The Children of Cyprus."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, May 28, 1873.

Taintor, the cool Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, tried to have the indictment against him quashed, but failed, and is held for trial.

The Northern Presbyterian General Assembly adopted a new hymn-book for the use of the Church, yesterday—the Book of Praise—and has gone on an excursion to Annapolis.

Prof. Peters, of the Washington Observatory, has discovered another planet. He says it is of the eleventh magnitude, and gives its whereabouts with the scrupulous exactness that characterizes the calculations of astronomers.

George M. Pullman, as a representative of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, Cyrus H. McCormick, and John F. Tracy, all of this city, are among the parties to be prosecuted by the Government in its suits against the Union Pacific and the Credit Mobilier.

The New Orleans *Republican* states that Judge Durell has determined to resign, and recommends that he be given a foreign mission. The resignation will be very acceptable to all honest people, and, if he is to have a foreign appointment, the President will add to the popular debt of gratitude by making it as foreign as possible.

George Francis Train is not to be sent to the Insane Asylum on the hasty order of Judge Davis, whose conduct in the matter is severely criticised in some of the New York papers. Judge Fancher says Train is entitled to another chance to prove himself sane, and has fixed Wednesday for a second investigation.

Capt. Jack, with twenty-five warriors, has been heard of in the Pitt River country. He says he and his followers will die with their arms in their hands, but, notwithstanding this valorous utterance, there are signs that half-a-dozen of his braves are hovering about our camp to get a chance to surrender. The rest are said to be scattered.

President MacMahon's second message to the French Assembly promises that the home policy will be conservative, and that he will follow the foreign policy of Thiers. As in his preceding message, he alludes, pointedly, to the army. His remark in connection with the reorganization of the army, that he desires to regain for France her rank among nations, will have a deep meaning for French ears.

Gen. DeBlanc and the other St. Martinsville rebels were on trial yesterday in New Orleans, and were discharged. Kellogg's agent acknowledged that the accusation upon which the prisoners were arrested was made up largely of hearsay evidence, and the colored witnesses who were called to sustain the prosecution admitted that no intimidation was practised upon the negroes, as had been charged.

The liquor question was brought before the Common Council last night by the reports of committees, one of which recommended that the sale of liquors be allowed on Sunday after 1 o'clock, and another that saloons be closed at 12 instead of 11 o'clock. To the latter the Council added the amendment, that the saloons must be kept closed from midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning, and have made it the special order for Monday next.

Another of the series of the German mass-meetings, excited by the enforcement of the 11-o'clock and Sunday-closing ordinances, was held in the Sixteenth Ward last night. The speakers said the Germans were not fighting for whisky or beer, but for their personal liberty, and deprecated calling this a German movement. It was an American movement for the preservation of civil rights. A call has been issued for a similar meeting in the Eighth Ward.

De Lesseps, to whose enthusiasm and indefatigable energy the commerce of the world is indebted for the Suez Canal, is now interesting himself in another great project for opening highways to trade. He proposes that a railroad be built across Central Asia to connect the railroad system of India with that of Russia and through that with the railroads of all Europe, and is engaged in active correspondence on the subject with Igratieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

"Betsey and I Are Out," a very popular ballad, has, like "Beautiful Snow" and "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," several rival authors. Will Carleton, the Michigan poet, published it as his own in the Toledo *Blade* in 1871, and has lately included it in his collection of Farm Ballads. This has called forth a protest from a Miss Nannette Snow Emerson, of Massachusetts, who claims that she is its author. To this statement Mr. Carleton responds to-day in strong language. It is, he says, a base, deliberate lie, and Miss Emerson is a rank impostor and literary pirate. Miss Emerson's story is, that, a few months before Will Carleton published it as his own, she recited it, as she was in the habit of doing, to a visitor, Prof. William S. Roberts, of Philadelphia, who is Will Carleton's brother-in-law. At his request she gave him a written copy of the lines, which soon re-appeared in print, as already stated.

There are not many business men in Chicago who, if they had a case in court, would not rather throw dice for a decision than to have it tried before Sam Ashton. We are compelled to speak thus plainly because there is some danger that Mr. Ashton's eccentric ambition to become a Judge of the Circuit Court may be gratified, through the supineness of the better classes of the community. The bummer element are naturally rallying to his standard, just as the same element rallied to the support of Cardozo and McCunn in New York. And what is much more surprising, his adherents boast that they have secured the negro vote. That the colored men should vote for a candidate who was a Copperhead during the entire War, and never voted a Republican ticket in his life, unless he may, possibly, have done so last fall, is even more astonishing than that they should vote for a person for the high office of Judge who is no lawyer, and whose calibre and associations are those which would excite the gravest apprehensions of all thinking men if he were elected.

The uncertainties of African expeditions are beginning to be of a very distracting nature. Some time ago, Sir Samuel Baker was lost, and no sooner was he found than Dr. Livingstone got lost. Now that Livingstone has been found, Baker has got lost again. The substance of his movements, as stated by the latest advices, is that his expedition, consisting of 3,000 men, was at first very successful, and pushed its way into the heart of Africa. Disease and desertion, however, reduced his force to 168 men. When he got to Dargan, he expected to have assistance from the old Sultan, but he found that the old Sultan was dead and the new one wouldn't have anything to do with him. He then threw in his lot with some tribes who had revolted against the new Sultan, but the rebels were defeated, and Baker barely made his escape with thirty-two men. At last accounts, it was reported that he was hemmed in by the Sultan's forces somewhere in the heart of Africa, but where no one knows. Meanwhile, it would be well for some one to hunt him up in order that Livingstone may take his turn at getting lost again.

The London papers contain the announcement of a great beer jubilee, consisting of an exhibition of ales, stouts, porters, and beers, at the Royal Gardens, Woolwich. To this exhibition, all the brewers of England, Ireland, Scotland, also of Bavaria, Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and other parts of Europe, have sent casks of their productions. Each visitor, upon payment of a shilling, will be presented with a tasting-ticket, entitling him to taste as much and of as many kinds of the stock on hand as he chooses. He can then vote for that which suits his taste best. The exhibition was to keep open from May 19 to May 24. We suggest that here is an enterprise that has not so far attracted the attention of the various people who cater for the public entertainment by way of shows, fairs, jubilees, expositions, and other demonstrations. A national, or better still an international, exposition of beer would at least be a novelty, and would unquestionably be profitable if carried out on a liberal scale in any of the large cities.

To-day, Adolphe Thiers, some time President of France, enters the National Assembly as a simple Delegate. He resumes the seat to which he was elected in 1870 by the vote of one-third of the nation grateful for his services in securing peace, and which he left Feb. 17, 1871, to accept the position of head of the Provisional Government. In conferring upon him the title of "Chief of the Executive Power," the Assembly expressly continued him in the privileges of a Deputy. He was then virtually President, although the Assembly did not formally entitle him "President of the French Republic" until August, 1871. He will be accompanied in his return to legislative duties by three members of his Cabinet, Leon Say, Perier, and DuFaure, who join him in a graceful acquiescence in the decision of the Assembly, and a determination to show that, much as they love power, they love France better. They will seat themselves with the Left, and, within the limit of constitutional and parliamentary proceedings, will begin an active opposition to the new Government. There is something in all this quite new to French politics. It is possible to appreciate the real virtue of it only by comparison with the uprisings and bloodshed which have gone with previous changes of government.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet yesterday, and prices on grain were steady, without important changes, while provisions were higher. Mess pork was buoyant, and 50@60c per brl higher, closing strong at $16.15@16.25 cash or seller May, and $16.35@16.40 seller June. Lard was quiet, but 10@15c per 100 lbs better, closing at $8.85@8.87½ for winter, cash. Meats were nominally ⅛c better, closing at 6⅛@6¼c for shoulders; 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; 8⅜@8½c for short clear; and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and firm at 91c per gallon. Lake freights were active at ⅝@1c decline, closing at 5c for corn, and 6c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was quiet, steady, and nominally unchanged, closing at $1.28¼ cash, and $1.26¾@1.27 seller June. Corn was quiet and firmer on the June option, closing at 38½@38⅝c cash, and 39@39⅛c seller June. Oats were moderately active and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 31⅛@31¼c for cash, and 32@32⅛c seller June. Rye was inactive and nominally 68@68½c. Barley was nominal at 70@80c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were active and firm at $4.60@5.00. There was a good demand for cattle at unchanged prices, with sales at $3.50@6.25.

As the immediate occasion of the crisis in the French Government was the character of the new Cabinet appointed by Thiers about a week ago, the Ministry named yesterday by President MacMahon will be closely scrutinized. The Duc de Broglie is made Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his early days the Duke was an ardent defender of Catholic interests, and in politics was a Liberal, with a moderate bias towards constitutional monarchy. He served under Thiers, who sent him to England as French Ambassador. Thiers seems to have lost any confidence he may have had in him. In the debate, on Saturday evening, the ex-President singled him out as "the protege of the Empire." The Duke is of a family eminent in French literature and politics. His father was a celebrated statesman, and the present Duke was a prominent figure in the diplomatic service before the revolution of 1848. He is a member of the French Academy, where he succeeded Lacordaire in 1862. M. Beule, appointed Minister of the Interior, is doubtless the celebrated archæologist, who is known for his important excavations on the site of Carthage. He has never taken any active part in practical politics, but several of his later works are remarkable for the spirit with which they attack despotism. The Finance portfolio is given to Pierre Magne, who has been connected with the fiscal administration of France, with some intermissions, ever since 1849. He has been Finance Minister twice, once from 1854 to 1860, and again from 1867 to 1870, when he was succeeded by Buffet, now President of the Assembly. The other departments are filled by men of much less note, who are unknown to the world at large as yet.

THE VIOLATORS OF THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.

The course of the German saloon-keepers on Sunday last, in ostentatiously violating the law which requires such places to be closed on that day, unless intended merely as a test case for controversy in the courts, was an act of insolence and contempt of law not to be tolerated. The ordinance against keeping saloons open on Sunday has been in force for several months, and its violations have been punished by fine and revocation of licenses. Yet, with a full knowledge of the law and of its penalties, these saloon-keepers resolved, in public meeting, to violate it, and carried that resolve into execution.

There can be but one opinion among respectable citizens relative to this action. Thousands of law-abiding people who sympathize more or less with the Germans in their opposition to compulsory Sunday observance, and who would be inclined to vote with them for any reasonable modification of these Sunday laws, will heartily disapprove this flaunting act of defiance—this violation of law for the purpose of violating it. There is a wide and material difference between an honest and determined opposition to a law and an intentional defiance of it. Thousands who may agree with the Germans in their opposition to the law will insist that the city authorities shall make this public and avowed violation of it an occasion for the imposition of its extreme penalties, to-wit: the revocation of the licenses held by the offenders. Unless the Mayor is willing to have the authority of the city fall into contempt, he must meet defiance resolutely, and must deal out to the offenders the full measure of the law. He can have no choice; he must either enforce his authority or abdicate to the Saloon-Keepers' Union. The Police Commissioners cannot overlook this action. It was public and notorious, and it was intended as a challenge to the City Government to enforce its laws if it dare. To quail or to back down now would be an unseemly exhibition of moral cowardice which can only be followed by the contempt of all classes, including even those who have thus defied it. We greatly regret that any of the Germans should suppose that they have found a shorter cut to justice than the process of voting against an obnoxious ordinance.

LETTER FROM GOV. KELLOGG, OF LOUISIANA.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a recent editorial in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, I notice the following statement:

> The Kelloggites secured the possession of the State-House, the Legislature was organized, and one of its first measures was to reorganize the Supreme Court of the State with material favorable to the Kellogg faction. It was only after this had been done that the Kellogg faction went into a State Court according to law, and they were there sustained. In other words, the Kellogg faction first organized outside of and contrary to law, and then in this lawless condition created a Court to sustain what it had done.

I have waited hoping that this and many other misrepresentations would correct themselves by their own absurdity, but finding that they are repeated day after day by influential journals, I am reluctantly compelled to enter into an explanation.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana is composed of old citizens of the State, every one of whom, with a single exception, was appointed in the summer of 1868, and holds office for eight years under the Constitution; and the single exception alluded to is an appointment made after the Court had passed upon the legal status of the present State Government, and made simply to fill a vacancy. The Legislature took no action affecting directly or indirectly the status of the Supreme Court.

The first appeal made to the State Courts involved the status of the Returning Board, and was tried before a Judge of one of the inferior District Courts [Dibble], who had been appointed by Warmoth more than two years previously. He decided in our favor, and next morning he was torn from the Bench by violence, and another Judge [Elmore] installed in his place before the votes had been counted or any returns made of the election which had just been held, and in which he was a candidate.

The Judge thus illegally installed by Gov. Warmoth set aside the finding of the deposed Judge. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court decided as the lower Court had done when the case was first presented to it, in favor of the legality of our Returning Board. They further decided that the *returns* of that Board were conclusive until reversed by a court of competent jurisdiction. It was this Board, thus sustained by the inferior and Supreme Courts, that declared in favor of myself, the remainder of the State ticket, and a Republican Legislature.

The only action taken by the Legislature affecting the State courts was simply this: Two of the inferior courts were abolished, and in their place one court, called a *Superior* District Court, was created. It is probably the similarity of names between the *Superior* District Court and the *Supreme* Court that has led to misapprehension. As a matter of fact, the *Superior* District Court, thus created, was not called upon to pass upon any of the questions affecting the status of the present Government, and did not come into existence until after these questions had been remitted to the Supreme Court, the court of final resort in this State.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

ANSWER.

In reference to the litigation before Judges Dibble and Elmore, the Senate Investigating Committee tell us that Dibble granted injunctions against both Canvassing Boards,—the Kellogg and the Warmoth Boards alike; that he had been a candidate for re-election, and had been beaten two to one by Elmore, and was, therefore, interested in preventing any canvass of the votes whatsoever, since he could remain in office so long as his successor was not duly commissioned and qualified. About one month later, Dibble decided in favor of the Lynch-Kellogg Board, and enjoined the Warmoth Board. That Dibble was removed from the Bench by force is conceded by the Senate Committee, with the additional observation (not mentioned in Mr. Kellogg's letter) that "it is admitted by all parties that Elmore was in fact elected by about 9,000 majority." Elmore immediately dissolved the injunction against the Warmoth Board, and dismissed the case. Baffled in the State Court, the Kelloggites turned to Judge Durell, of the United States Court, with the result already known—"the saddest chapter in the melancholy business," as the Senate Committee say. By judicial usurpation and military violence, the Kellogg Government and Legislature were placed in power, and Warmoth impeached and deposed. An attempt was then made to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State from the judgment of Judge Elmore dismissing the case of the Lynch Board vs. the Warmoth Board, but it was found that this could not be done because the Constitution of the State allows appeals to be taken only in cases where the amount in controversy exceeds $500. In this case there was no salary attached to the office of State Canvasser, and therefore no amount of money in controversy. So the Lynch Board did not appeal. Hereupon one A. P. Field, claiming to have been elected to the office of Attorney-General on the Kellogg ticket, took an appeal on behalf of the Lynch Board. The Supreme Court, by three against two, decided that Field could take an appeal, but, as the Senate Committee says, they rendered no decision in his favor, but did render a decision in favor of the Lynch Board, *who had not appealed*. The Committee treat this proceeding as a nullity. That the views of the Court had been ascertained before the appeal was taken is shown by Casey's dispatch to the President, dated Dec. 12, in which he said "the Supreme Court is known to be in sympathy with the Republican State Government." The appeal was taken Dec. 19.

We were mistaken in saying that the Supreme Court had been reorganized with material favorable to the Kellogg faction. But the case stands not a whit better for Kellogg on that account, for, as Judge Trumbull remarks in his separate report: "Had the Supreme Court of the State stood in the way of this pretended Legislature, its Judges would no doubt have been summarily impeached and suspended as Gov. Warmoth was. That a wholesome fear of such proceedings operated upon a majority of the members of that Court to make them obsequious to the demands of the pretended Legislature, is inferable from the fact that they make haste, in advance of any case coming before them involving the validity of the Legislature, to make known their sympathy with it."

OHIO EDITORS IN TROUBLE.

The editors of Ohio met the other day at Columbus, to take into consideration the interests of the profession in that State, and during their session listened to the following home truths from Mr. Oscar T. Martin, formerly of the Springfield (O.) *Advertiser*, who was the orator of the occasion. Mr. Martin said:

> There is not an editor here or elsewhere who is not writhing in chains, who does not daily choke back sentiments of an honest heart from fear or favor. This is a bitter truth, but none the less truth. The offal that is thrown to you, in the shape of county printing, buys your silence just as the midnight burglar buys the silence of the faithful watch-dog with meat that is thrown to it. Neither can bark; their mouths are full. You ride free to this Convention over the railroad of a corporation notorious for its bad management. A complimentary to the theatre is the paltry price paid for an unfaithful and untrue critique of the performance, and you sell yourself, body and soul, for an infinitesimally less sum than Judas received for the betrayal of his master. The public contracts, for which the exorbitant bid of a favorite on slim security is preferred to the conscientious bid of a master workman, is not exposed by the journal that advertises the bids. The rival over the way begins the howl. The fraud and corruption of your municipal bodies is not unmasked because you are a member of the ring. You quake with holy horror at the only symptom of virtue manifested by our legislators, in reforming our postal relations, whereby your privileges may be abridged, and break out in bad eruptions of double-leaded indignation with frowning black head-lines, over the salary-steal of your poverty-stricken Congressmen. On the title-page of your paper you fly such flaunting lies as "The freedom of the press is the safeguard of the nation!" "Truth crushed to earth," etc., and you prostitute the patriot's motto: "Give me liberty or give me death." You are bound hand and foot. The remorseless clamps of clique, party, and corporation hold you fast.

Mr. Martin is certainly to be commended for his frankness. An open confession is good for the soul, and, while we sympathize with the Ohio press in its struggle against the clamps of clique, party, and corporation, we are bound also to admire the manner in which it admits the soft impeachment. Mr. Martin's address caused a decided sensation in his editorial audience, and a spirited discussion ensued upon the propriety of printing the extract given above. One editor denied that the local press could be bought up by dead-head tickets. Another said that the country editors were guilty of stealing on a worse scale than the Congressmen who took back pay, which certainly is a severe way of putting it. Another editor wanted a committee of investigation appointed to see what editors were guilty of the peccadilloes charged in the address. The motion to print finally prevailed, which, of course, was equivalent to an acknowledgment of the truth of the assertions contained in the address.

Having made this confession, what are the Ohio editors going to do about it? Will they still go on selling their consciences for circus-tickets and county printing, and committing double-leaded abominations for the sake of the *douceurs* thrown to them? Their reform is a very barren one if it is to stop with confession, and does not manifest itself in works meet for repentance. There is no doubt of the truth of every single word uttered by Mr. Martin, only he has stated the case mildly. The editors of Ohio know very well that they are owned, body, soul, and breeches, by every peripatetic circus-show and every stationary county convention, and that freedom of the press under such circumstances is a delusion and a snare, and, what is worse than all else, the public knows it. Now, if these Ohio editors are really in earnest, and have made their confession with the view of emancipating themselves from the thraldom of the complimentary yoke, we can point out to them the straight and narrow path which will lead them to happiness, usefulness, and freedom. A year or two ago, a few of the leading newspapers determined to commence a new era in journalism by making themselves independent, and, as it was impracticable to accomplish the reform all at once, they began operations by lopping off the worst head of their Cerberus first—that of party. Cutting loose, therefore, they drifted away from the old caucuses with their dictations, their compulsions, and their inconsistencies, and found themselves immediately in a brisk popular breeze. For the first time, they found themselves free to speak their minds, free to criticise every one, and fearing no one. This freedom they have used with the most beneficent results. The old corruptions and abuses of power which had hitherto existed, and been concealed because their exposure might injure the party, were remorselessly dragged to the light, and held up to the view of the whole country, and the corrupt men connected with them were punished as they deserved. Since they made this new departure, they have never been so happy, so influential, or so prosperous. They are with the people, and the people with them. The people can place reliance upon what they say, as they know that it does not result from the fear of punishment or the hope of reward. The action of the Ohio editors shows that the independent position of these leading newspapers has begun to leaven the whole lump. They have reached the first stage of reform in realizing and frankly confessing their subserviency to parties, to cliques, and to corporations. The remedy is in their own hands. Let them paddle their own canoes, and they will very soon be astonished that they have so long allowed others to do their paddling for them. If they wish to exert any influence, to correctly represent and guide popular opinion, to prosper in their business, and to elevate their standard of usefulness, instead of being the mouthpiece of a clique which represents nothing but its own selfish interests, they will hasten at once to emancipate themselves from that nominal position which, by their own confession, they are now occupying.

A SCRIMMAGE IN A GRAVE-YARD.

The action of the "Grand Army of the Republic," at Washington City, with reference to the decoration of graves at Arlington on the ensuing 30th of May, shows very conclusively that the political organization which has adopted that high-sounding title is capable of doing an unmanly and mischievous thing, which should cause its members to blush for shame. A few days ago, the announcement was made that the graves of the Confederate dead at Arlington were to be decorated on the same day with the graves of Union soldiers, whereupon a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic waited upon the War Department and requested that this "insult" should be prevented. The War Department acceded to the request, and consequently the graves of the Confederate dead will go undecorated on that day, except with those flowers with which impartial Nature decorates all graves alike. We almost wonder that this Grand Army of the Republic, which carries its office-grabbing animosities even into the grave and vents its spite upon the dead, did not pass some resolutions protesting against the Almighty, who allows the same flowers to grow upon these graves, who waters them with the same rains, beautifies them with the same sunshine, and creates the same birds to sing above them.

The Grand Army of the Republic do well to decorate the graves of their comrades, and to keep alive a spirit of loyalty and patriotism in these degenerate days, when it seems at times as if every spark of patriotism had been extinguished with greenbacks. It is well to remember those who died for their country, to recall their gallantry, and to honor their memory. But is it soldierly or manly to pursue a resentment into an enemy's grave? Is it charitable to say that the turf which covers the dead shall not cover the mistakes, or, if you please, the crimes, which they committed? Are we never to forget that hate which was born in the passions of a sectional war, but go on cherishing it and wreaking our petty vengeance upon the turf that covers those who were our foes, and gave their lives for the cause in which they believed in as fervently as we did in ours? Is time, which softens everything else, and erases the scars of the battle-field, never to remove these old enmities, but must they go on rankling in our breast and be kept alive by blowing the old embers into flame and adding new fuel on every anniversary?

The Union and Confederate soldiers sleep side by side in that dark and silent rest where all men are brothers and the same flowers blossom over them. No malice can reach them. They were citizens of a common country. They were equally brave. They fought for a cause which each thought equally righteous. They gave their lives with equal readiness. Those of their comrades who have lived have acknowledged their defeat, have returned to their fealty to the Union, and have extended the fraternal hand to the North in token of reconciliation and submission. Those who actually bore arms against the Union have displayed the most loyalty. They were the first to renew their allegiance to their country. There is no disloyalty in the South to-day among those who bore the Confederate flag in battle. And now, instead of extending the hand and throwing the mantle of charity over the past, this grand army of office-holders propose once more to keep alive the old animosities.

The pretense that there might be a collision if the two sets of graves were decorated on the same day is a pretense merely. The public would like to know which party would take the initiative in starting a scrimmage over the bones of the dead. The information would possess considerable value in itself. If there be any among us, either North or South, who have so little sense of decency as to desecrate God's acre on a day set apart for a solemn ceremony, it would be highly useful and advantageous to have their names published, so that they might be excluded hereafter from all cemeteries whatsoever. But, in point of fact, there was no apprehension of a fight in the Arlington grave-yard. The Grand Army of the Republic is a secret political, not military, organization. Its purpose is to get office for some members of the Republican party and to withhold it from others—to get office for some soldiers and to withhold it from others. It is a caucus, and its military mummery is merely the badge which it has adopted to give an air of respectability to its real purposes.

The world has made so little progress in the teachings of the Universal Peace Society that it has now actually six wars on hand, besides a variety of complications that are apt to break out into open hostility at any time: 1. There is a civil war in Spain between the existing Government and the sustainers of the Carlos dynasty. It is of the spasmodic and guerrilla character, with no prospects of a decided success on either side, and a promise of continuing the most revolting features of an internecine struggle. 2. The desperate struggle of the Cubans against the Spaniards for national independence is likely to be prolonged by the difficulties which Spain has to contend with at home, the obstinacy of the mother country, and the determination of the Cuban patriots. 3. The war declared upon the Sultan of Atcheen by Holland is more of an affair than it was at first supposed to be. The recent repulse of the Dutch by the Sultan's forces indicates that the war will be fierce and bloody before it is terminated. There are also rumors that English subjects have been giving aid and comfort to the Atcheenese, which may yet drag the British Government into the trouble. 4. The war between Russia and Khiva is no mean affair, and the great and powerful Russian Government will have to sacrifice many of her soldiers and large amounts from her treasury before she can assert her dominion beyond dispute. 5. The crusade which Sir Samuel Baker and his forces are making against the slaveholders of the White Nile region is worthy to be ranked as war. 6. The Indian war now on the hands of the American Government is the most ungrateful and annoying of all. The loss of a Brigadier-General, one of the first officers in the American Army, of several minor officers, and of men equal in number to the entire tribe of hostile Modocs, render the struggle one of no small import. Whether the new turn of affairs in France shall lead to war or not cannot now be foretold, but the situation is of a kind that has usually produced war of some kind or other in that country.

Mr. Parton, in an article in the June *Atlantic* on "The French Imbroglio," which is a part of his forthcoming Life of Thomas Jefferson, takes occasion to reproduce at length the familiar story of Hamilton's *amour* with a Mrs. Reynolds. The scandal was first made public by Hamilton himself, as a means of self-justification against the charge of official corruption. Mr. Parton follows Hamilton's version of the affair, and brings out its most degrading features. It is extremely doubtful whether the demands of Mr. Jefferson's biography rendered it necessary to give the Hamilton scandal with such distasteful detail, but Mr. Parton goes further and depreciates Hamilton in every way in order to strengthen Mr. Jefferson, the subject of his eulogy. In one place he says that Hamilton was original in nothing, borrowing his politics from one side of the Straits of Dover and his morals from the other side. Mr. Parton is rather a eulogist than a historian, as an attentive reference to many of his writings will show. He gives himself up entirely to the admiration of the character which he has under treatment. Just now he is a strong Jeffersonian. But his incidental attacks of Mr. Hamilton must be regarded as injudicious and short-sighted, even on his own account. For it is not altogether improbable that Mr. Parton may, some day, desire to write the life of Hamilton,—which would be an excellent theme for his active and graphic pen,—and then he would find himself estopped in his peculiar field of eulogy by his present method of exalting Jefferson at Hamilton's expense.

A proposition has been made in the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, by Mr. George M. Dallas, which, if adopted, will go far toward removing the restraints and burdens now imposed on Pennsylvania newspapers by the existing law on libel. Mr. Dallas proposes that all papers in reference to the conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or relating to other matter proper for public investigation or information, shall be privileged; that the publication of such documents shall not be construed to imply malice, and that special malice must be proved in order to sustain any civil or criminal action brought for libel in such case. The principle on which this proposition is based is sound. One of the main sources for information of interest and importance is found in the court records. When a newspaper reprints the facts as alleged in the cases, it does not give the original publicity to the matter, for the records are open to all who desire to inspect them. It simply serves the public by reproducing in a more accessible manner what is already public property. When the newspaper exceeds its functions, takes sides in a case, gives the allegations a coloring of its own, or exhibits malice in its treatment of the matter, then and not till then should it become responsible for any damage which it does to truth or character.

A "baby-farming establishment" has been discovered in Washington. Dr. Stewart, the Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health, found in a squalid tenement-house a delicate infant, which a woman was trying to bring up on a bottle. On questioning the woman he found that the child had been received from a private lying-in hospital kept by a woman, and that it was one of a number which had been received in the same manner, and which the nurse "kept as long as they lived." The inference was, that they never lived very long. Dr. Stewart followed up his information, and found that the lying-in hospital was kept particularly for the use of "young women who had been unfortunate," and that the keeper also undertook to dispose of the children. For this purpose she employed two or three nurses who kept the children "as long as they lived," and then awaited new arrivals. The woman at the head of the establishment said that she was doing a good business, and that she had pursued the same line in Cincinnati, O., and Norfolk, Va. The case seems to be an imitation of the English system of baby-farming with modern improvements.

The charge of fraud in the letting of the Indian contracts consists of an award to certain parties at higher figures than were offered by other responsible bidders named. The successful bidders for the beef supply for seven agencies are Granville M. Dodge, J. W. Slavins, and H. H. Wilder. They are to receive, for a supply of 23,150,000 pounds of beef, $82,231.25 more than the bid of James B. Harlan, and $9,816.25 more than William M. Pleas offered to furnish the same supplies for. Harlan and Pleas are both residents of Kansas. It is also charged that Gen. Dodge, who has had the contract for these agencies for the last three years, has never owned or purchased a head of stock, but is only the head of a ring of contractors. Mr. Stuart, one of the Commissioners, has entered a general denial of all the charges, and asks a thorough investigation.

Death continues to be busy among the prominent men of the world. The last mails bring advices of the death of Prince Iturbide of Mexico, the last surviving son of the Emperor Iturbide; of Gen. Sir Edward Hathwaite, one of the most gallant officers of the English army; of Joseph Fagnani, the eminent portrait painter, who has painted almost every living sovereign of the day; of Lord Zetland, who was an enthusiastic votary of the turf and the Grand Master of the English Free-Masons; and of Count d'Espagnac, a well-known Italian amateur painter.

NOTES AND OPINION.

With an impudence that is an insult to common intelligence, newspapers in Minnesota, edited by office-holders, are now pluming themselves on the virtues of the Republican party in exposing and properly punishing crime in the person of William Seeger. The Winona *Republican* says, indeed:

> It might have been very gratifying to the morbidly curious to learn just how poor Mr. Seeger scattered about the State funds so loosely, and who derived the benefits accruing therefrom; but it is questionable whether any end of public justice could have been promoted by the revelation.

—It is noticeable in how many Congressional districts, all over the Union, the people are talking of the new men they will next year elect to Congress. Indeed, it would seem that the demand for "new men," in the hope to get better men, will inevitably sweep every man of the present race of politicians out of public life. The obituaries of many hundreds of these, "our eminent statesmen," may be written up and closed with this year. The madness that rules the hour has a method in it of very fearful determination.

—A Columbus (Ind.) paper says that W. S. Holman holds Treasurer Spinner's receipt for his share of the back-pay grab. Why didn't he show it then. And Gen. Coburn and Senator Morton too. The time for modesty and retirement on this subject has gone by. The people want to know just how their representatives stand.—*Indianapolis News*.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* (Morton), speaking of the present disorganization of parties and laxity in discipline, says:

> It is not surprising, therefore, that so many little Democratic victories should be won, or rather abandoned by the Republicans, in the present year. It would be more surprising if they were not so. Yet it is none the less a matter of serious regret that the spirit of the national contest cannot be maintained in strength enough to fight these skirmishes as they should be. Their loss is like the loss of pawns in chess.

—The platform of the Ohio Republicans, which the Cincinnati *Gazette* calls "a good piece of political carpentry," the Boston *Journal* declares to be "an excellent epitome of the best political purpose of the day."

—Of Gov. Carpenter as a Granger, the Davenport *Democrat* says:

> That Gov. Carpenter should lend himself to such petty means of securing re-election cannot be wondered at, though it may be regretted; but that the farming population of Iowa will be hoodwinked by such cobweb blinkers into passive acquiescence, we hardly think probable. The actions of the Governor in the lobby during the last session, and at the Rankin investigation, are sufficient reasons for allowing him to retire to the quiet walks of private life, and the Granges, we imagine, may be better employed than in galvanizing him into abnormal political vitality.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention having fixed its own pay for a term of about five months at $2,500, quite a large number of members will, it is said, make their protest forcible by declining to receive any compensation.

—The Harrisburg (Pa.) *State Journal* praises the platform of the Ohio Republicans, and says:

> If the people of Pennsylvania desire similar resolutions incorporated in the Republican platform for 1873, they must instruct their delegates to pass them, as, if they fail to do this, the influence which generally controls a Republican State Convention assembling in Harrisburg, will defeat their adoption. Only the strongest and the clearest instruction will insure the condemnation of the salary steal, and the passage of resolutions in our State Convention demanding its repeal.

The *State Journal* is a party organ, and knows whereof it affirms, that the party organization in Pennsylvania is in the hands of corrupt men.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that "Ohio will at the next election be a hotly-disputed State," since the "Credit Mobilier revelation, the back pay grab of Congress, the President's increase of salary, the Louisiana muddle, and Grant's policy of reappointing his relatives, and wandering about the country smoking," have made the people a good deal dissatisfied with the Republican party.

—Since the return of peace, the Republican party has been engaged in building up other monopolies in place of those which the war destroyed. In the South, the monopoly of carpet-bagism was instituted, and, under the protection of the Republican party, it grew strong and great, took possession of all the offices, and has absolutely ruined the people by its plunderings and oppressions. Here is one glaring instance of the monopoly-cultivating spirit of the Republican party, and a most monstrous one.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat*.

—There is a great rumbling sound in the political and industrial elements. It roars louder than the rushing of many waters. From every point of the compass it is heard, but it is especially tumultuous in the West, whither the seat of empire tends. . . . . Made up of the best material of all the old parties, embracing the youth and vigor of the country, and organized especially to protect the corner-stone interest of the entire industrial fabric of the land against extortion and legalized plunder, its march will be triumphant. Its course will be onward. Existing organizations can only hold themselves together by getting out of its way, or yielding obedience to its decrees. It will dictate policies. It will rule the country.—*Jackson (Miss.) Clarion*.

—The only way to make a fair contest is for the farmers, irrespective of present party, to unite in a new movement and wage eternal warfare against the oppression of monopolies and the thefts of the politicians. As an independent force, the farmers can accomplish wonders; as members of the old parties, they are powerless for good.—*Glenwood (Iowa) Journal*.

—It would, indeed, be a fearful spectacle to the politicians—who come mostly from the non-producing classes—if the farmers, who comprise nearly one-half the voters of the nation, should combine in political action for their own interests. But combine they must if they would save themselves from being ground into powder under the iron heel of the monopolists. The tendency of capital is to combination and monopoly, and labor must organize to preserve its independence. Money lords it everywhere, and in all old countries the farmers and laborers are little better than serfs. It is folly to talk of curbing monopoly by moral force and co-operative industry—political power is the true weapon against oppression of every sort.—*Dexter (Mich.) Leader*.

—The farmers—those who have felt this oppression most severely—have made a move in the right direction, and with a unanimity of action will soon be recognized in the affairs of State. Woe be to that party which ignores their interests, and places men in the field for office who can be bought with money or who are not in sympathy with the people on this great question of transportation.—*Lyons (Iowa) Advertiser*.

—The point to which the railroads carry their assumption in national, in State, and in municipal governments, would in some cases be ridiculous if it were not in all cases alarming. . . . But of all the pretensions of a railroad corporation, the most astounding that we have seen is that set up by the Union Horse Railroad Company of this city—that the city has not a right to improve its own streets without the consent of this Company; that it cannot lay water-pipes, or construct sewers without the permission of the railroad corporation, or without rendering itself liable for damages! Mark the progress of railway assumption.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal*.

—As the people are familiarized by their contests with corporations with the power they possess, and the power which can be evoked from the Government, corporations will gradually discover that they make a great mistake in provoking the struggle, because it will lead to results which would never have been reached under other circumstances.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal*.

—When a Congressman has once made a bargain to work for a stipulated amount, and has performed the service without grumbling, we agree with the Ohio Republicans that he should be compelled to stick to his bargain.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Press*.

—We have heard indirectly from our own Congressman, the Hon. B. N. Stevens. He acknowledges having drawn the money from the Public Treasury; and is debating the question as what is best to be done with it.—*Peoria (Ill.) Review*.

—We do not envy the feelings of Mr. Philadelphia Van Trump, Democrat and Congressman, on reading an article in a recent number of the *Ohio State Journal* on "Van Trumpery." This malicious publication quotes at length from a letter of Hon. Philadelphia to his constituents on the subject of the back-pay steal. In this letter occurs the following pathetic passage:

> I felt a high and controling sense of duty in whatever I did from its inception to its close. I could not bring myself to feel it to be consistent either with propriety or duty, at the very close of a term of Congress for two years, *by my own vote*, to "put money in my purse," against the will of my constituents. There was perhaps no man in that Congress who needed money more than I did, but I have not yet come to the conclusion to abandon the consoling idea that there yet remains in this world of ours, bad as it is, something which is still better than money: an approving conscience and a sense of duty honestly performed.

"And then," proceeds the *Journal*, "having discharged himself in manner and form as aforesaid, and got his name on the list of the immortal few who refused the money, Van Trump went and drew his $5,000 back salary like a little man, and went into elegant retirement, like Cicero at Tusculum."

—When Mr. Van Trump opposed the bill originally in Congress, his constituents backed him. They regarded it as an outrage, and but little short of actual larceny of the public treasure. They have not abated that opinion one whit even to this day. They believe that every dollar of back pay was wrongfully taken—that the act of taking was wrong from beginning to end.—*Lancaster (O.) Eagle, Van Trump's Home Organ*.

—It has been stated in New Hampshire that Mr. Parker, one of the Democratic Congressmen from that State, who so bravely voted against the extra salary, and, after his own re-election, drew the money, proposes to devote it to the founding of an Orphan's Asylum; but the Nashua *Telegraph* says that the only Orphan's Asylum he is erecting is a $5,000 residence for his own use.

Another Tornado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—A tornado passed over this city this afternoon, which did considerable damage to trees, uprooting some and twisting off others. No casualties are reported. The telegraph wires are down in various directions, especially to the west, where it is thought the wind must have done more damage than here. It rained very hard after the wind subsided.

STILL MOVING.

German Mass-Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward.

Call for a Meeting in the Eighth Ward.

Letter from the Editor of the "Freie Presse."

The citizens of the Eighteenth Ward opposed to temperance and prohibitory laws assembled last evening at the North Side Turner Hall for the purpose of effecting an organization to battle against the temperance candidates at next fall's election. The meeting was called to order by Charles Knobelsdorf, Esq., who stated its object.

Mr. Knobelsdorf was elected Chairman, and on taking the chair said they were not fighting for whisky and beer, but for their personal liberty. They had come to this country to live in a land of liberty, and not of oppression. The Republicans were mostly responsible for these obnoxious laws, and have forced them upon nearly all the States in the Union. They have brought things to such a state that the police enter a man's house to see whether he is drinking beer after 11 o'clock. He spoke about the undignified conduct of the Circuit Judges who nominated themselves and appointed campaign committees, as if the people were nothing but voting cattle. It is time that this state of things was changed, and he was glad that the Germans take such an interest in the matter, and turn out in such large numbers wherever a meeting is held.

The Hon. Otto Peltzer was called upon for a speech. He said that there was no use in wasting time in expatiating upon the merits of German-Americans as citizens of the United States. This movement, which was called a "new movement," was not new at all. The ranks of such as had broken old party ties for the purpose of fighting official corruption and fanaticism were only being swelled by new converts. He, among others, had left the old party for this purpose, and had fought most of those that were now placing the knife at the throats of those who were more liberal than themselves. He expressed his regret upon one point, namely: That the movement had been run so far mostly by Germans. This was a grave error. A poor title had often been the cause of the failure of many a good drama. This movement was stamped as a German movement by the English press, which was placing the whole thing in a false light, and had made an unfavorable impression upon many well-meaning and liberal-minded English-speaking citizens. They desired to avoid German Know-Nothingism, and they demanded the same of their opponents. German-American citizens simply demanded that their more liberal views, customs, and habits should receive the consideration due them in State and city legislation, and that their Constitutional rights should not be curtailed or endangered by fanatical laws and ordinances.

Mr. James Ennis, the next speaker, said he did not come to speak, but only to see what action was taken in the Eighteenth Ward. This was a purely American movement, for the purpose of opposing all fanatical and Puritanical laws. They had rights, and they ask that those rights be respected. They did not mean to take any arbitrary measures, but they would peacefully fight the battle at the ballot-box. He showed how the present Temperance laws were made by the Legislature, and why they were never enforced, stating that the people had always been opposed to these laws, which were only passed because it was thought that they would never be enforced. Sunday was the only day of rest and recreation of the poor workingman, who only took a glass of beer on Sunday because they have not the time or inclination to drink every day in the week.

The Chairman appointed the following Campaign Committee: F. Woelfe, Wm. Sanderson, Frank Ender, John McCaffery, Mike Sullivan, Jas. Hanley, Gustav Eliel, S. O. Ohlin, John Statz, Jacob Schiedinger, C. Knobelsdorf, M. Engel, and M. Dieden.

The meeting then adjourned.

EIGHTH WARD.

To the Citizens of the Eighth Ward, Irrespective of Nationality or Party Creed:

The undersigned committee of citizens having been instructed to invite the co-operation of the liberal-minded citizens of the Eighth Ward, without regard to their nationality or party creed, towards effecting a thorough organization for the next city campaign, hereby request all citizens who favor the maintenance of civil liberty in its broadest sense, to participate in a mass-meeting to be held at Vorwaerts Turner Hall, Twelfth street, on Wednesday next, May 28, when good speakers will address the people on the leading questions at issue. The German citizens, having taken the primary steps in this matter, do not wish to have their course misunderstood as a clannish one. It is not their intention to make a fight for German habits or usages, nor will they allow themselves to be represented as the champions of "free lager." They regard certain laws, now in force and strictly carried out by the city administration, as an infringement upon the civil liberty guaranteed to them by the spirit of the supreme law of the country, and intend, in unison with the liberal-minded citizens of all nationalities, to meet their opponents on the legitimate political battle-ground of American citizens at the ballot-box. In this campaign, they trust, they will be sustained by all supporters of true republicanism, and by the enemies of petty tyranny and narrow-minded despotism.

Conrad L. Nichoff,	Wm. H. Eberle,
Louis Kindt,	Moritz Munzur,
George G. Garnner,	Dennis Murray,
W. Kuhl,	J. Walworth,
F. Linden,	L. Boldenweck,
G. Schwartz,	G. Meyer.
F. Burgardt.	

LETTER FROM MR. MICHAELIS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The *Inter-Ocean* of Saturday's issue publishes an article under the heading of "The new Know-Nothing Movement," which contains the following paragraph:

> There seems to be rather a singular coincidence of ideas between Mr. Michaelis of the *Freie Presse*, Mr. "Ossian," and The Tribune. Mr Michaelis says the Germans propose to treat the native Americans as they treated the Frenchmen in 1870; that is to say, shoot them, conquer them, and annex their territory to the German Empire.

This being an entirely incorrect interpretation of the position which the *Freie Presse* and myself have taken in this movement, I would respectfully ask leave to make a few corrections through the columns of your paper.

The *Freie Presse* opposes Sunday and temperance measures on the ground that the Constitution does not recognize any State religion, the latter because we consider all such measures to be prejudicial, and do not allow any one to prescribe to us when, where, or whatever we may eat or drink. We have never pretended to dictate to our fellow-citizens how *they* shall live, but we shall also resist any attempt to exercise any similar control over us.

We have advocated that heavy punishment should be inflicted upon the drunkard; have advocated the closing of all those saloons which serve as an abode for rowdies and criminals; but we have also stated that those places are nuisances as well on weekdays as on the Sabbath, and therefore ought to be broken up entirely.

At a meeting held recently in Aurora Turnhalle, when called upon to speak, I stated that if the movement now inaugurated was intended to be degraded to a mere beer or whisky quarrel I should not join in it; that, however, I would be willing to stand up in behalf of social equality of all elements, and against the usurpations of those fanatics who, in manifest violation of the Constitution of the United States, attempt to force a national Sunday upon us, in the shape of a Puritanical Sabbath.

I have frequently warned the Germans of some notorious demagogues who are trying to make this movement a strictly German cause, and organize a German Know-Nothing party, but I have also declared that the Constitution guarantees to every individual the privilege of passing every day of the week (including Sunday) according to his own inclination and discretion, provided that he does not commit any unlawful deeds.

A part or the citizens have chosen to restrict social freedom and liberty of industry by compulsory Sunday and temperance laws, by which they intend to prevent the German-Americans especially from spending a Sunday afternoon with their families in concert-halls or public gardens, partaking of a cup of coffee or a glass of beer, a privilege of which even in monarchical Germany they would never be deprived.

As by such measures the conflict has actually been forced upon us (likewise as France forced war upon Germany in 1870), I declared that the *Freie Presse* would take up the fight in behalf of social freedom and liberty of industry, and stand by that cause up to the end.

The Germans are everywhere acknowledged to be peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and the welfare of no commonalty is ever endangered by them. All we ask is equal rights for all. If we would submit to an infringement upon our constitutional rights without any attempt to defend them in a lawful manner, then, in my opinion, we were not worthy of being citizens of this great republic. Respectfully,

Richard Michaelis,
Editor of the *Freie Presse*.

Chicago, May 26, 1873.

WORK FOR THE DETECTIVES.

Two Cases of Mysterious Disappearance.

A Citizen of New York and a Young Jerseyman Missing.

Two cases of mysterious disappearance were reported at the police headquarters yesterday. The first was that of a citizen of New York, named Richard B. Kent, doing business at No. 173 Bowery. Mr. Kent left New York to come to Chicago, by the Erie Road, on the 14th of this month, at 6 o'clock in the evening, intending, as he stated, to be absent two weeks. The object of the trip was the sale of theatrical goods, of which Mr. Kent is a manufacturer. He left word with his family that he would write to them upon reaching this city. Last Tuesday they were shocked by the receipt of the following dispatch, dated Chicago, May 16: "R. B. Kent died in this city, of small-pox, at 4 this p. m. Will be buried this evening. Particulars by mail." This dispatch was signed "C. C. Benedict," and was transmitted by the Atlantic & Pacific Company. The family knew no person by the name of C. C. Benedict, but, supposing that he was some stranger who had volunteered his aid, they concluded to await the arrival of the promised particulars by mail. No letter having been received, on Friday, Mr. Fred. Kent, a son of the missing man, started for this city. He arrived here yesterday morning. He states that he has never known his father to have any acquaintance with a person named "C. C. Benedict," and is strong in the belief that his father has been put out of the way. He left home with considerable money in his possession, and also had about his person a gold watch and a costly breastpin. The investigations made by the detectives yesterday sustain young Mr. Kent in his belief. All the hotels were visited, without finding the name of Mr. Kent or that of "C. C. Benedict" upon the registers. Neither does the latter's name appear in the city directory. The wording of the dispatch is believed to signify that there has been foul play. The promise of "particulars by mail" is believed to have been made to keep off an investigation of the matter for a few days. But it may be asked with equal plausibility, why, if the man has been foully dealt with, any dispatch would have been sent at all, for its receipt was liable to bring on an investigation of the matter at once. It may be, however, that Mr. Kent was put out of the way in New York, as he went unaccompanied to the cars, or on the road, and the dispatch was sent from this city to delude his friends into the idea that he arrived here, and thus their search might be confined to this city. The missing man is well known among theatre people of Chicago, and it is hoped the publication of this article may bring out from some of them his whereabouts. Young Mr. Kent will remain in the city for some days, and may be found at the Johnstone House, corner of Madison and Desplaines streets, or at the Central Police Station.

THE SECOND DISAPPEARANCE

reported was that of a young man named T. Nelson Dale, who suddenly left a college in the northern part of New Jersey on the 17th of this month. He left a note which stated that he had left for Chicago, and said that the Lord was leading him. In the abstract some people would say that for a man to presume that the Lord was leading him would be evidence of insanity, but to suppose that the Lord leads a man when he directs him to go to Chicago would certainly indicate the possession of the best of reason. When young Mr. Dale, who was engaged in the study of theology at the time he left college, arrived in Chicago, he wrote a letter to his friends, who reside in Princeton, N. J. Since its receipt nothing has been heard from him. Alarmed by his strange actions, his family have placed the finding of him in the hands of the police. All the hotels have been visited, but Mr. Dale's name has not been found. He is about 27 years of age. Before leaving school he exhibited no signs of insanity, and his sudden disappearance is unaccountable. He had but a small sum of money with him.

THE LIQUOR LAWS.

How They Were Not Observed on Saturday Night or Sunday--Justice Kauffman's Opinion of the "Arresting Clause" in the 11 O'Clock Ordinance.

Forty-seven lager beer saloon-keepers on the North Side have been summoned to appear before Justice Kauffman, on Monday next, for trial on the charge of having kept their saloons open on Sunday, in violation of the ordinance. Similar notification has been given thirteen West Side saloon-keepers, and their cases will come before Justice Scully on Saturday. Nine complaints have been entered against saloon-keepers in the southern part of the South Division, but the date of examination has not yet been definitely fixed.

After 11 o'clock on Saturday night eighteen violators of the 11 o'clock ordinance were arrested on the West Side. One of them, John Schroeder by name, was fined $50 by Justice Scully yesterday, and the cases of the others were continued until the 28th, when they will demand a jury trial, and involve the city in considerable expense. An 11 o'clock violator named William Blitz, who keeps a beer saloon on the northeast corner of Willow and Fremont streets, was brought before Justice Kauffman yesterday. After the evidence had been heard, and the counsel for the defense had relieved his mind of a vast amount of perilous stuff, the counsel for the city, Mr. Lewis, spoke briefly, claiming that the law had been violated, and that there was but one course for the Court to pursue, and that was to fine the accused. The following colloquy then ensued.

Justice Kauffman—Are you through with your argument?

Mr. Lewis—I have no more to say, your Honor. The law is plain.

Justice Kauffman—I see you have not heard my former decisions; this is the first time you have been here. I believe I have a right to pass an opinion upon this law, or any other.

Mr. Lewis—I recognize the right of the court to pass upon the constitutionality of a law, just the same as the Supreme Court has that right.

Justice Kauffman—The first cases that came before me, when the 11 o'clock law was passed, were dismissed because I had received no official notification of the passage of any such ordinance. I don't say anything against the laws passed by the Legislature, or the Common Council. When defendants are convicted of violating those laws, they ought to be, and must be, fined. The Common Council has the right to make laws; but this law giving policemen the right to go in and drag a man from a respectable business, was not made by the Common Council; it was made by Washburn and the Board of Police Commissioners—Washburn especially—and I don't recognize it. He has no right to make a law of that kind, and if he does, I can't respect it. When violators of the 11 o'clock ordinance are summoned to appear before me, as are those who violate the Sunday law, I will have no mercy on them, but otherwise my course shall be as it has been heretofore. The prisoner is discharged.

The counsel for the city entered a protest against the decision, citing cases where the Supreme Court has decided that policemen can arrest persons seen violating a city ordinance.

The Justice made no reply.

Shot Her Uncle.

Baltimore, May 26.—Mrs. Emma McKee, who on the 14th inst. made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot her uncle Oswald Noack, a wholesale boot and shoe upper manufacturer, was more successful to-day. This morning she obtained a warrant for the arrest of her uncle, charging him with abusive conduct, and accompanied the officer to Noack's place of business, 146 West Baltimore street, to identify him. The officer made the arrest, and, as they were coming down stairs, Mrs. McKee drew a double-barreled pistol from under her shawl and discharged both barrels, one shot taking effect in Noack's back, the other in the calf of his right leg. The wounds are not necessarily mortal. Mrs. McKee was arrested.

HE WAS MURDERED.

The Dead Man Found on West Chicago Avenue a Victim of Foul Play.

Startling Testimony Adduced at the Inquest Yesterday.

The inquest on the body of the man found on West Chicago avenue, last Wednesday morning, was resumed and concluded at the County Hospital yesterday forenoon. As will be seen from the evidence below, Dr. Emmons, at his own request, was recalled, and, to the surprise of everybody, produced a ball, which he testified was taken from the body last Saturday. This statement was corroborated by that of Drs. Chenowith and Strong, who were both present when the ball was found, the latter, indeed, testifying that he himself, took it out of the body. The discovery, with the other evidence elicited, completely does away with the accident theory advanced by Detective Tyrrell, and gives to the mystery the horrible character in which it was first portrayed. It is now certainly known that the man was the victim of a midnight murder. The identity of the man is still unrevealed, and the ferreting out of the Benderites who perpetrated the bloody act is left with the authorities. What will they do about it? The case should not be buried with the subject. Every clue should be thoroughly worked up. Murder will not out of itself. The accident theory was plausible, but there is now positive proof that its advocates were mistaken.

The following was the evidence given, and the verdict of the jury:

John Fisher testified that he had seen the body in the Morgue last Monday morning, at 6:30 o'clock, on West Chicago avenue, near the Whisky Point road. Witness was going to his work in the Northwestern Railway roundhouse. There was no one else about at the time. The vest was wide open; it was not buttoned up. The coat was also open. The shirts were all closed. The pants pocket on the left side was pulled out. Mr. Kulp, witness' neighbor, came up when he called him; they did not touch the body; there was a glove on the right hand; there was no hat or cap near the body; saw nothing else lying about the body. There were no indications of a struggle on the ground about the body.

Patrick D. Tyrrell testified that he is a detective. Last Wednesday at 4 p. m., Superintendent Washburn instructed him to go with Capt. Lull and view the spot where the deceased lay; he went, and found it was at the junction of Chicago avenue and Whisky Point road; they found some blood; a large pool of blood was south of the wagon-track on Chicago avenue. [Witness here described the spot by a diagram.] The small pool of blood covered the mark of a horse's hoof; there were small drops of blood extending in a half circle from the large pool to the small one. The body had been removed at 8 a. m. Witness saw it in the Morgue eight hours afterward. Witness looked around for weapons and some tracks leading from the body, but could find none. The ground is a hard clay. He inquired all about the neighborhood, but could find no one except the two men, Rohda and Shopke, in the lime-kiln, that knew deceased. He was satisfied that deceased was the man who had been seen about the lime-kiln by the above-named parties. Could find no footprints about the body. Came down to the Morgue on Thursday morning and examined the body; there were no indications that deceased had been dragged in the mud; he observed the cuts over the right eye and on the back of the head. Observed no holes in the shirts, after a thorough examination. Witness produced the shirts, and endeavored to show by them that there were no bullet holes in them. He had fired a No. 1 Smith & Wesson pistol three times through the shirts and vest, and showed to the jury. There was nothing to indicate that a shot had been fired at close quarters. Did not believe the hole in deceased's breast was caused by a bullet; unless the bullet was found, he would not believe deceased had been shot. Believed deceased had crawled around the ground, and left the blood-marks as mentioned above.

Dr. Emmons, sworn: There appears to be a question about the gunshot wound, and I wish to say something about it. On Saturday forenoon, in company with Drs. Chenowith and Strong, I made a more careful examination with a view to finding the ball, and found this bullet [here he produced a small conical ball, which created a profound sensation] imbedded in the muscles of the back, about two inches from the spine, below the last rib. The course of the ball corresponded with the direction of the probe, as given in my previous evidence. The ball, no doubt, passed through the spleen, which had been broken down by an old chronic disease. New gunshot wounds make a slight discoloration on the outside, as was the case in this instance. This wound was a fatal one, but might have been produced after the circulation had stopped. The ball had taken a direct course, and lodged in the muscles. In my opinion this wound was a recent one. Had the ball been in the body a long time it would have become incisted; the ball produced is not incisted. The wounds in the head would not have permitted a man to have crawled about.

Dr. Strong, Resident Physician at the County Hospital, gave evidence corroborating that of Dr. Emmons, and stated that he had taken out the ball himself.

Dr. Chenowith made a statement to the effect that he was present when Dr. Emmons produced the ball in the Morgue.

Mr. Headman saw Dr. Strong take the ball out.

After a short deliberation, the jury returned the following verdict:

> We, the jury, find that the unknown man now lying at the Morgue came to his death on the night of the 20th, or the morning of the 21st of May, 1873, from compression of the brain, as a result of a fracture of the skull, made by some blunt instrument in the hands of a person or persons unknown to the jury. The jury also find that deceased had received a gunshot wound in his left breast, which would have been sufficient to have caused death.

No clue has been found that would lead to the identification of the body or to the murderers.

PERSONAL.

C. Denny, of London, England, is at the West Side Briggs House.

D. I. Lawler, of Virginia, arrived at the West Side Briggs House last evening.

Maj. W. Jay Ketcham, of Washington, D. C., is at the West Side Briggs House.

E. L. Fanhaut and wife, residents of China, left the West Side Briggs House yesterday for the East.

The Hon. E. I. Crandall and wife, of St. Louis, left the West Side Briggs House yesterday for St. Paul.

L. Hardenburgh, Surveyor-General of California, arrived at the West Side Briggs House yesterday from California.

A party of twenty-five left the city last evening to attend the anniversary of the Illinois State Sabbath-School Convention, which meets at Springfield to-day. The session closes on Thursday evening.

The Rev. J. B. Thomas, pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church of this city, delivered the address before the meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Society, held in Albany last week. The Albany papers publish it in full, and extol it in the highest terms.

Judge Wood, who occupies the vacant chair of Judge Jameson, in the Superior Court, is a pleasant-faced gentleman of about 43 years of age; has, judging from his demeanor in Court yesterday, an active, well-balanced intellect, and his decisions are arrived at rapidly. He will occupy the bench for about four weeks. The Judge, who has lived in Iroquois County for some time past, was in the Legislature in 1865, and is known as one of the authors of a valuable legal work, "Wood and Long's Digest."

The first guests' dinner in the large dining-hall, with a bill of fare, was served in the Grand Pacific yesterday, though the house will not be open to the public until the close of the week. It is worthy of note that the first arrival at the Pacific by omnibus from the cars, and the first name entered on the house register, was that yesterday morning of the venerable Anson Rice, of Northboro, Mass., father of John A. Rice, one of the partners, who comes in thus early to see the send-off of the hotel enterprise.

After mature reflection, the Hon. Phil. Hoyne has decided not to build a cottage according to the design and specifications of Mr. Rankin's Court-House, that was to be. Had the plan been accepted unconditionally by the committee, Mr. Hoyne would have given several pairs of sleeve-buttons to beat the city out of the prize, and beautify the corner of Indiana and Pine streets with it; but, now that it is anybody's property, he wouldn't risk a single sleeve-button on it. What a great thing mature reflection is, after all!

William A. Turney, for eighteen years Clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court at Springfield, retires from the office June 1, when E. C. Hamburgher, of Quincy, elected last November, will step in.

Judge A. L. Osborne takes his turn, now, as Chief Justice of Indiana.

Gen. Ben P. Runkle is about to become a Democratic editor at Urbana, Ohio.

Senator and Mrs. George G. Wright, of Iowa, will spend this summer in Colorado.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, will be at Dayton, Decoration Day. There are 1,700 soldier votes at Dayton.

The Princess of Wales' last infant lived only a few minutes, and yet was called Alexander John Charles Albert.

Citizens of Portland, Ore., in three hours made up a purse of $5,400 gold, and presented it to Mrs. Canby.

Isaac Rice, of Henniker, N. H., has been Postmaster of that village since 1809, having been appointed by President Madison.

Prof. Edward Orton, of Yellow Springs, has been tendered and will accept the Presidency of the Ohio Agricultural College.

Gov. Straw, of New Hampshire, has offered to give a site at Rye Beach for the landing of the new Atlantic cable to be laid next year.

By the recent death of Mr. Hope-Scott, Abbotsford is left in the hands of his only daughter by his first wife, Miss Lockhart, Sir Walter's granddaughter.

Mrs. Laura Fair's disappointment in being refused the use of a hall for her lecture on "Wolves in the Fold" has been estimated by a San Francisco jury at $96.

The New Orleans *Republican* of May 23 announces editorially Judge Durell's determination to resign, and recommends that he be given a foreign mission.

A Connecticut newspaper, we are told, "has broken ground distinctly in favor of Senator Buckingham." Pray, is he one of the politicians whom it is necessary to dig up before they can run?—*New York Tribune.*

Senator Sumner will leave Washington for Massachusetts in the early part of June. He will spend a portion of the summer at the villa of the poet Longfellow, at Nahant, and will also spend some time with the Hon. Samuel Hooper at his estate.

The Boston *Traveller* "imagines" Mark Twain, Bellew, Aimee, and Lydia Thompson, who sailed in the same steamer last week, as the sole survivors of a shipwreck, on some desert island! We shrink from considering the consequences. The imagination that conceived the idea seems to us alone capable of completing the picture.

Mrs. Cora Livingston Barton, widow of Thomas P. Barton, whose library Boston has just obtained, died May 21, at her residence on the Hudson. She resided for some years in Paris, where, during the Administration of Jackson, her father, Edward Livingston, was American Minister, and her future husband Secretary of Legation.

Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, who is well known in the Northwest as President of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, and Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a large owner of several important manufacturing enterprises, has made a proposition to the City of Kenosha to improve the city park at that place handsomely, and to erect therein a fine library building, and put into it a $20,000 library, all the improvements, including library, to cost $50,000, all from his own private means.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Council Committee on Finance will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Comptroller's office.

There will be a meeting of the Chicago Eclectic, Medical, and Surgical Society this evening at No. 461 South Clark street. Physicians are invited to attend.

"Law and Order *versus* Rum and Murder!" is the startling caption of a small hand-bill calling for a meeting to have a friendly talk on the subject of temperance at the Centenary Church, this evening.

A stylish-looking young fellow was arrested by Detective Flynn, yesterday, for stealing a pair of bracelets worth $105 from Delia S. Pierce, of No. 79 South Clinton street. The bracelets were found in his possession.

At the sale of real estate made yesterday by W. A. Butters & Co., at Clyde, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, there were fifty-one 50-foot lots sold, at prices ranging from $6.75 to $11 per front foot, averaging about $450 a lot.

The French Club des Amateurs will give a dramatic entertainment this evening, at the Twelfth street Turner Hall. The play will be "Le Proscrit." A little girl, 9 years of age, will sing in English, French, and Italian. Her voice is said to be wonderful.

A boy named John W. Mitchell, aged 13 years, of No. 6 West Lake street, was drowned in the river yesterday afternoon. He was playing in the rigging of the schooner James D. Sawyer, lying at the foot of Michigan street, and fell from the bowsprit. The body was recovered by Officer Arnold Ruchert.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a horse attached to a buggy containing a man named Philip Murdock, in the employ of C. J. Griffeth, No. 582 West Washington street, ran away at the corner of West Washington street and Ashland avenue. Murdock was thrown from the vehicle and seriously injured.

The Board of Police yesterday afternoon met to do business, Commissioner Mason in the chair. Commissioners Wright and Sheridan were also present. The Board merely awarded the contract for making the police uniforms to Daniel Rotto, No. 81 South Canal street. The contract for 500 hats was awarded to Bassett & Hammond, at $3 a hat.

About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a butcher-wagon, driven by a man named Paul Herman, of No. 549 Milwaukee avenue, ran away on Madison street, near Carpenter, throwing the driver to the ground and dislocating his shoulder. He was taken to Bluthardt's drug-store, on the corner of Madison and Sangamon streets.

A correspondent signing himself "Dixie" writes to The Tribune as follows: "Among the additions to the population of Chicago since the fire are to be found many ex-rebs. Would it be asking too much of you to tell them where to find the last resting-place of the Confederate dead from Camp Douglas, so that due respect might be shown the poor fellows buried among strangers?" The Chairman of the General Committee on Decoration ought to answer this question.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a little boy named Charley Schuller, aged 4 years, who lived with his parents at the corner of Adams and Perch streets. The little fellow, while playing at the house of a neighbor, fell out of a door, a distance of three feet, to the ground, from the effects of which he soon afterward died. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Board of Public Works granted the following building permits yesterday: Henry Butler, 3-story and basement brick, 50x35, at Nos. 34 and 36 Van Buren street; Samuel Glickauf, 4-story and basement stone-front, 50x80, at 81, 83, and 85 North Clark street; T. H. Miller, 2-story and basement brick, 24x40, at No. 1106 Wabash avenue; Margaret Wise, 1-story brick, 22x30, on Eugenia street.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, situated at No. 229 Thirtieth street, is now open for the reception of patients afflicted with the diseases and accidents peculiar to women. Applications for admission, and for pamphlets giving full information regarding the institution, may be made to the Matron, Mrs. Boyce, at the hospital. The Woman's Free Dispensary, connected with the hospital, will be open, as heretofore, every Wednesday and Saturday, from 11 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m., for the treatment of the *poor only*. Drs. Jackson, Hurlbut, Hyde, Roln, and Emmons, of the hospital staff, will be in attendance.

The Carrier's Directory Company is the title of a corporation organized for the purpose of issuing a city directory on the London plan. The office is in The Tribune Building. The book is to be composed of the names of all the tenants and owners of each building on all the streets, a complete list of all business firms, manufacturers, and professional men, a street and avenue guide, and the names, business, and residence of all subscribers and advertisers to the work. It will also embrace a vast amount of useful information concerning the city and county, public and private institutions, incorporated companies, railroads, Post-Office, etc. The work will be issued about the 1st of July, and regularly every six months thereafter.

An old German farmer, named Henry Brandt, while laboring under a temporary aberration of the mind, attempted to commit suicide in a cell at the Union Street Police Station yesterday afternoon. The insanity was produced by the old man being thrown from his wagon at the corner of Halsted street and Milwaukee avenue, his horses running away. He was picked up by officer Lahlum and taken to Sweet's drug-store. His injuries, apparently, were not very serious, but he talked incoherently, and seemed hardly rational. He was taken to the station and placed on a mattress in one of the cells. In about half an hour, "Jonas," the colored boy, familiarly known as "the prisoners' pet," found him hanging by an old Dutch handkerchief, or neck-cloth, from one of the bars over the door. He hung so quietly that at first "Jonas" thought he was standing on something. He soon discovered, however, that he was not, and, taking out his knife, cut the old man down. He fell with a heavy thud, and was for a time insensible. He soon recovered, however, but, on being asked why he made the attempt, said he did not know. He lives at Northfield, and will be sent home to-day. His wagon and horses were not found.

ST. LOUIS GOSSIP.

Orvil Grant in Luck--A New Secretary of the Interior--Another Relative Provided for.

St. Louis (May 20) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Congress having appropriated $4,000,000 for the erection of a new custom-house in this city, there has been a grand rush for the spoils. A half million has already been spent for the lot on which to put the building. Two kinds of stone are to be used in its construction. The contract for the upper stone work has been given to Snyder & Brown, the owners of granite quarries out on the Iron Mountain Railroad. This Brown is our old friend Gratz, ex-Senator and ex-candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It is understood that Mr. Orvil Grant, the brother of the President, has been made a clerk of this granite company at a salary of $5,000 a year, and it is asserted that in addition to this sum he is to receive 10 per cent of the contract price. Orvil was in the city on a lark some two weeks ago, and is said to have been unusually leaky. I have good authority for saying that he imparted the story of his good luck to two or three of his old cronies, who proved as leaky as Orvil himself. Some think that the President's recent visit was partly on account of this report. If he has crushed the business, nobody is aware of it. Orvil is in good spirits, and looks like a man who has a big thing within easy grasp.

There is no doubt but what Mr. Charles W. Ford, Collector of Internal Revenue here, and General Agent of the United States Express Company, has been offered the Secretaryship of the Interior. It is or was the intention of the President to place Delano in Richardson's place as Secretary of the Treasury, and to put Ford in Delano's place. Ford is a wealthy bachelor, and has a fair reputation. He was formerly one of Grant's most intimate friends. Some of the Republicans here believe that Grant has abandoned the idea of placing Ford in the Interior Department, but the shrewd ones say that the thing is bound to come in the long run. When questioned closely, Ford declares that he will decline the office.

Provision has been made for another relative of the President. His name is W. B. W. Barnard. He married one of the Dents, and was made Inspector of National Banks for this district, which includes Illinois, Missouri, and other States.

The St. Paul and Northwestern Consolidation.

From the Milwaukee News, May 25.

If we have got hold of the right end of the rumors which have reached and are reaching us, the plan to pool the earnings or effect a virtual consolidation of the St. Paul and Northwestern Roads is likely to fall through, or has fallen through. At least, it has not been perfected, and resolutely hangs fire. As far as we can learn the facts, they are to the effect that, subsequent to the railroad fight in the Legislature last winter, the parties who had previously bought the common stock of the Northwestern Road, and who were fighting the St. Paul land-grant proposition, went into the market, and quietly bought up large quantities, if not nearly all, of the St. Paul common stock, within a view to the consolidating the roads. As the owners of the stock, they had sufficient influence with the Eastern Directors of the St. Paul Company to defeat the acceptance of the land-grant, and to introduce the proposition for pooling earnings, when they found that the laws of Wisconsin prohibit consolidation. The pooling proposition awaited some formalities before it was finally to go into operation, when the hostile public sentiment of the State reached the ears of the new owners of the common stock, and they began to comprehend that they were going too fast and too far. We do not know that this is the true outline of the facts. But we are inclined to think that a fear of adverse legislation in this State, growing out of the existing excitement against railroads, which has been greatly increased by the refusal to build the land-grant lines, has had the effect to defeat the speculation after it progressed a considerable distance toward completion.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

New York, May 26.—Wall street was excessively dull. Money ruled easy at 7@5 on call.

Sterling was heavy at 108½@108⅝ for 60 days', and 109⅝ for sight.

Gold was weak, declining from 118¾ to 118⅛. Loans, 6 per cent to flat. Clearings, $74,000,000; Treasury disbursements, $70,000; customs receipts, $309,000.

Governments were dull and strong.

State bonds were quiet.

Stocks were featureless, though prices were slightly lower in the early dealing and higher toward the close. The wildest fluctuations was in Pacific Mail, which rose from 45⅛ to 45⅝, fell to 45⅜, and later sold at 46, closing at 45¾@45⅞. The other fluctuations were only ¼@½ per cent. The market closed firm.

Sterling, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122¼	Coupons '67	121¾
5-20s of '62	116¾	Coupons, '68	120⅞
Coupons, '64	116¾	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	116⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅛	New 5s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	80⅜	North Carolinas, old	29
Tennessees, new	80⅛	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	99	St Paul pfd	73
Western Union	85⅝	Wabash	68⅛
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92⅛	Fort Wayne	93¼
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70¼	Chicago & Alton	109⅛
Pacific Mail	45¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	100⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	41¾
Erie	62¾	C., C. & C	88
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q	107
Harlem	130¼	Lake Shore	90⅛
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	30¾
Michigan Central	103⅛	Illinois Central	114
Pittsburgh	87¼	Union Pacific	30⅝
Northwestern	75	Union Pacific bonds	86⅞
Northwestern pfd	84⅝	Central Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	108⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	103¼
N. J. Central	105¼	Hartford & Erie	2¼
St. Paul	54⅛		

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, May 26.—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 3d; white, 12@12s 2d; club, 12s 5d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 39s 6d.

London, May 26—5:00 p. m.—Consols for money, 93¾@93⅞; account, 93⅞@94; 5-20s, '65, 91¾; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 88¼; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie, 48⅛.

Frankfort, May 26.—5-20s of '62, 95.

Liverpool, May 26.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Cheese, 67s 6d. Beef, 86s 6d. Cumberland middles, 38s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

New York, May 26.—Beeves—296 cars, or 4,740 head, making 8,000 for the week, against 9,400 last week. The market opened with a fair demand, at a slight advance from the rates of last Friday, but the advance was afterward lost. The quality of the offerings was generally good, and a large percentage better than one week ago. Forty cars Texas and Cherokee cattle sold at 9¾@11¼c; poor to prime native steers, 10¼@13c, with a few selections at higher figures. Sales include 20 cars Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt, 11¼@12½c; 19 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¼@11¾c; 8 cars, 7 cwt, 12c; 8 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11¾@12¼c; 6 cars, 7 cwt, 11½@11¾c; 18 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11½@13c; 30 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¼@12¾c; 4 cars, 9 cwt, 13¼c; 8 cars, 7¾ cwt, 12¼@13c; 5 cars, 7½ cwt, 12c; 5 cars, 8¼ cwt, 12¼@13¼c; 3 cars Cherokee cattle, 6¼ cwt, 11¼c; 5 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¼c; 10 cars, 6¼ cwt, 11¼c; 5 cars, 5 cwt, 10¾c; 6 cars Texans, 6¾ cwt, 10¼c, and 14 cars, 5¼ cwt, 9¾@10¼c.

Sheep and Lambs—Yesterday and to-day, 29 cars, or 5,900 head. Total for the week, 17,000, against 18,240 last week. The market was dull and drooping at 6@6¾c for fair to extra sheared sheep, and the wholesale slaughterers refused to pay more than 6c for the best, and offered 5¼c for common. Spring lambs were in fair demand at 11@14c, a few choice extra selling at 15@16c. Sales of sheared sheep include: 4 cars Ohio, av 84 lbs, at 6¼@6¾c; 2 cars, av 98 lbs, at 6¾c; 3 cars, av 81 lbs, at 6c, and 2 cars, av 78 lbs, at 5¾c.

Swine—Arrivals, 30 cars, or 9,740 hogs, making 35,350 for the week, against 36,520 last week. Market was weaker at 6¾@7¼c for city dressed, and 5¼@5¾c for good corn-fed alive. No transactions on live weight.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

Philadelphia, May 26.—Cattle—Beef were in fair demand and steady, with sales of 1,800. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7.75@8.00; fair to good, $6.25@7.25; common, $6.00@7.00.

Sheep—Fair demand, with sales of 9,000 at $4.00@6.25.

Hogs—Unchanged; sales 6,000 at $8.00@8.25.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Pittsburgh, May 26.—Petroleum—Crude quiet and unchanged at $2.50 per brl; refined remains very quiet; no sales reported, and free on cars quoted at 16c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, May 26.—There is a very quiet feeling in the market to-day. The manufacturers' agents are unusually quiet, and the jobbers' distributions are light and unsatisfactory. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are weak in jobbers' hands. The agents for Lonsdale bleached have reduced the price to 15c, 5 per cent off. Colored cottons are steady. Kentucky jeans and cottonades are quiet, and some makes are lower. American prints are jobbing at 10c, the balance having been sold to a large jobbing house. Heavy woolens are taken more freely by clothiers. Foreign goods are dull.

The Produce Markets.

New York, May 26.—Cotton—Weak; middling uplands, 19⅝c.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and lower. Receipts, 19,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.25; common to good extra, $6.70@7.25; good to choice, $7.30@8.40; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $6.95@10.25; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal, caloric, $3.35. Wheat heavy and lower, with a fair demand for prime; receipts, 75,000 bu; mixed spring, $1.45; No. 3 Chicago, $1.52@1.55; do Milwaukee, $1.54@1.56; No. 2 Chicago, $1.58@1.59; do Northwestern, $1.62; do Milwaukee, $1.64@1.65; No 1 Chicago, $1.68. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm, with a moderate demand; receipts, 61,000 bu; soft new mixed Western, 62@63c; good to prime do, 63½@64c; yellow, 64½@65c. Oats steady; receipts, 20,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@52½c; new white, 57@58½c; black, 49½@50.

Eggs—Quiet and firm; Western, 17@17½c.

Hay—Quiet.

Hops—Dull.

Groceries—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar irregular; fair to good refining, 7½@8c. Molasses firm. Rice steady at 8½@8¾c.

Petroleum—Crude, 9½c; refined, 20c.

Turpentine—Firm at 48½@48½c.

Provisions—Pork unsettled; new mess, $16.75. Beef steady. Hams dull. Middles quiet. Lard firmer; steam, 9 5-16@9½c; kettle, 9¾@9½c.

Butter and Cheese—Quiet and unchanged.

TOTAL STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE.

Wheat, bu	570,000
Corn, bu	296,000
Oats, bu	114,000
Rye, bu	13,000
Barley, bu	23,000
Malt, bu	158,000
Peas, bu	380

Whisky—Dull and lower; fair demand at 95½c.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, May 26.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull at $7.60@8.00. Wheat dull at $1.60. Corn steady at 48@50c. Rye quiet at 82c. Oats quiet at 37@48c. Barley nominal.

Oils—Firm.

Provisions—Stronger and more active. Mess pork strong, with light offerings; salable at $16.35; held at $17.00. Lard firmer; nothing doing for spot, generally held for advance; steam, 8½c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats strong, with light offerings; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½@8¾c; clear, 8¾@9c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½c.

Whisky—In good demand at full prices; 90c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, May 26.—Breadstuffs—Flour firm at $9.00@9.50. Wheat steady; extra $1.95@1.95½; No. 1, $1.88@1.89; amber, $1.72@1.73. Corn quite; yellow, 48c; No. 1, 47c. Oats quiet; mixed, 42c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, May 26.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.35½; No. 2, $1.30½. Oats steady; No. 2, 31½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 41c. Rye—No. 1, 68½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 82c.

Freights—To Buffalo, 7; Oswego, 13c.

Receipts—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 127,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 120,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, May 26.—Canal Freights—½c lower; wheat, 11c; corn, 10c; oats, 6½c.

Breadstuffs—Flour steady. Wheat dull and nominal: No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.44; No. 2 Chicago at $1.43. Corn higher and unsettled; sales of 26,000 bu at 45½@46c by sample; 46½@47@48c for No. 2, the latter price for choice. Oats—No demand; No. 2 held at 42c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 26.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull; spring extra family, $7.50@8.50. Wheat quiet. Rye held at 92c. Corn active; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 63½@65c. Oats steady at 48@50c.

Provisions—Dull; mess pork, $18.25. Lard, 9½c.

Crude Petroleum—13½c; refined, 19½c.

Whisky—Firm at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, May 26.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; red Western, $1.75@1.85; amber, $1.60@1.75. Corn steady; mixed Western, 64c. Oats quiet; mixed, 49@51c; white, 51@52c. Rye dull at 90c@1.00.

Provisions—Dull and nominal. Lard dull at 9@9½c.

Butter—Steady and unchanged.

Whisky—Scarce and firm at 95c.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, May 26.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1.63. Corn dull; old Illinois, 56c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, May 26.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.77; No. 3 do, $1.75; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.77½; amber Michigan, spot, $1.67½; seller June, $1.68½; seller last half of June, $1.69; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.75; No. 2 red, spot and seller last half of June, $1.68; last half of June, $1.69; rejected red, $1.43. Corn steady; high mixed, spot and seller June, 46c; July, 47c; August, 48½c; September, 49½c; low mixed, 45½@45½c; no grade, 44c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Freights—To Buffalo, 3½@4c; Oswego, 7@7½c; Kingston, 7½c.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, May 26.—Breadstuffs—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 53@54c. Oats quiet at 45c for car lots.

Petroleum—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, May 26.—Breadstuffs—Flour—low grades dull; medium to fancy in fair demand; extra extra family, $6.50; fancy, $9.00.

Provisions—Firmer; mess pork held at $16.50@$17.00. Bacon in better demand; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½@9½c; clear, 9½c. Lard steady; tierces, 9@9½c; prime steam, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 6½c; clear ribs, 8½c; clear, 9c; all loose.

Whisky—Firm at 90@91c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 26.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, lower; soft No. 2 spring, $1.30@1.32; No. 2 red winter, $1.70@1.75; No. 3, $1.45@1.50. Corn dull and lower; 37@38c in elevator; 38½@38½c seller June. Oats dull and lower; 32c on track; 33@33½c in elevator; 32½c June. Barley dull and nominal. Rye held firm at 68@70c.

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal; stock of standard brands are in a few first hands and held out of market. Bulk meats dull and nominal; no sales. Bacon firm and higher; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9½c. Lard quiet; prime steam winter at 8½c.

Whisky—Steady at 90c.

Cattle—Quiet and weak; medium to choice, 4½@5½c.

Hogs—Firmer; ranging from $4.30@4.90.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., May 26.

Passed Up—Props Java, Oneida, barks Tweeden, Montmorency; schrs Olive Branch, T. S. Skinner.

Passed Down—Props Isaac, May and barges; brig Powhattan; schrs Brightie, Nassau, Fame.

Wind—East.

Detroit, Mich., May 26.

Passed Up—Props Empire State, Fisk, Colorado, Pringle and barges, Ontonagon and barges, Concord and barges, Metamoria and barges; bark John Breeden; schrs Melrose, Denmark, Guiding Star, Itasca, F. H. Howland, Berrman, Hattie Johnson, Warrington.

Passed Down—Props Nebraska, Rose and barges; barks Parana, Maria Martin, Master; brig Powhattan; schrs Delos DeWolf, City of Milwaukee, Luzerne, Red Wing, Danforth, Sophia, Luff, Nicholson, Athenian, Hammond, R. Doud, Atmosphere, Mosher, Lightguard, Worthington.

Wind—Northeast.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders, for their sanction or rejection, an agreement made and entered into by and between the Directors of the Peninsular Railway Company and the Directors of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the consolidation of said two companies into one corporation.

M. S. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Dated May 20, 1873.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 25, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 323 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON,

Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.

FOR SALE!

An old established Jewelry Store with a good run of customers. The stock on hand not large; in a city of 16,000 inhabitants in Northern Illinois. Apply for particulars at HENRY OPPENHEIMER & CO.'S, 183 State-st., Chicago; 24 Broadway, N. Y.

LACES.

FINE LACES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We are showing the choicest of "Novelties" in this Department: Lace Jabots, Ties, and Cascades, the new Normandy Lace Cap for Children in various Colored Trimmings, Elegant Laces in Pointe Gaze Flounces, Edgings, and Insertions, Pointe Gaze, Pointe de Paris, Duchesse, and Pointe Applique Hdkfs., Collars, and Barbes; Real Combination Lace Flounces; Chantilly, Blk. Thread, and Point Applique Capes; Blk. Thread Sashes and Parasol Covers; Valenciennes Fichus, Capes, and Sets, an assortment unequaled in elegance and extent in this city.

A full line of Yak Laces; Hamburg Embroideries, as usual, exceedingly cheap, and "Special Bargains" at all times in desirable goods.

The celebrated "Werhli" "Beckel," and other superior Corsets, in all sizes.

Bustles in all the new shapes suited to the prevailing styles, and a profusion of choice goods offering at

106, 108, 110

STATE-ST.

DRY GOODS.

Recent Arrivals of Prints at the Reduced Prices. Also, Dress Goods, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, and 50 Cases Cottonades. Also, 200 Cartons Ribbons from late Auction Sales, are offered by

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,

Madison and Franklin.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

For Lake Superior!

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

STEAMER PEERLESS,

Capt. ALLAN McINTYRE,

Steamer J. L. HURD, Capt. Thos. Floyd,

Will leave Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, 28th and 29th May. For freight or passage apply to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st., corner Washington, Central Block.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE!

Newport, R. I.,

JUNE, 1873.

WEAVERS & BATES.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Spring and Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jacconet, &c., in fine goods, at bottom prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," Clark-st., south of Madison, } Chicago.

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

FANCY WOODS.

T. S. CONSTANTINE,

Importer and Dealer in

VENEERS,

Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Red Cedar, French Walnut, Hungarian Ash, Walnut, and Ash Burls, &c.

17 South Jefferson-st.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE"

CLOTHES WRINGER

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Casings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article. S. H. & E. Y. MOORE, 68 Lake-st.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 26.

There has been a general progress toward ease, not only in the local money market, but in nearly all the other important financial centres of this country during the last week or two. This is mainly the effect of the active movement of Western products, not only from here to the East, but from the Eastern ports to Europe. One of the effects of the large foreign export movement is a decline in the price of sterling exchange, and an easier money market in New York. One feature somewhat unusual in this market at this season of the year is the high price of exchange on New York. In view of the recent heavy shipments of wheat, corn, hogs, etc., from all the principal shipping points in the West, it would naturally be expected that exchange would be at a discount, but the fact that it is still at a premium shows that the balance of trade is still against the West. Sales were made between banks to-day at 25c per $1,000 premium.

MORE PAPER CURRENCY IN EUROPE.

The currencies of France, Austria, and Russia are now on a paper basis, and in each of those countries specie is used in only a small part of the transactions of trade. To these is soon to be added another. The new Government of Spain is about to set the official printing-press to work "making money," to which a forced circulation will be given by making it a legal-tender. A report to this effect comes from London, and the *Financier* of that city says it is to be apprehended that the interest on Spanish bonds may be paid in the paper currency. As far as American finances are concerned, almost anything that has a tendency to depreciate the value of European securities in the London market helps the value of our own. Should the report that Spain will suspend specie payments prove true, the tendency of specie to accumulate in Germany and England will be increased.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Next year the Hoosac Tunnel will be completed. The total cost to the State of Massachusetts of the tunnel and the Troy & Greenfield Railroad will be about $12,000,000. For some time past the great question that has agitated the State has been as to how this property is to be managed,—whether by a private corporation, as lessees from the State, or by State Commissioners. The drift of popular opinion on this question was shown by the vote of the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature a few days ago, in favor of management by the State. It is believed the Senate is also in favor of it, though the Governor is not.

ABOLITION OF DOUBLE TAXATION.

Two important steps have lately been made in different States, one in Pennsylvania and one in California, toward the abolition of double taxation. The State Legislature of Pennsylvania recently passed an act removing the taxes imposed on corporations, which were so heavy as to make it necessary for them to earn nearly 10 per cent after paying all other expenses, before any dividends could be earned by the stockholders. Before the passage of this law the tax on all bankers and banks, other than National, was 3 per cent of their net earnings. The repeal of the tax on corporations relieves the incorporated banks from this tax, while it continues the old law in force as to private bankers.

The California case involves a principle of even greater importance, viz: the double taxation of land by the taxation of mortgages. A case came up before the Supreme Court involving the question of "whether the same property has been twice assessed for the same tax; for it is obvious that if the subject-matter of the tax is the same, it cannot be twice assessed for the same tax; and it is immaterial in such a case by whom the title is held. The decision is made by a full Bench, and is against the double tax. The Court illustrates the views on which the decision is founded by supposing that A borrows $1,000 of B, and gives a promissory note therefor. No new value has been created by the transaction. There is but one $1,000 after it, as there was before. Of course there is no increased basis for taxation. This can be more clearly seen if A lends the borrowed money to C, who gives his note, and C, as well as A and B, should each be taxed upon $1,000."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '64	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '65	117¼	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118¾	119
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121¼	121¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	120	120¼
10-40s	114	114¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115¾	115¾
Gold (full weight)	117¾	118¼
Gold Coupons	117¾	118¼
Gold Exchange	....	118¼
Sterling Exchange	....	109¾@110¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99¾ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99¾ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, May 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lake st, 20 ft e of Clark st, s f, 20x100 ft, dated May 10; consideration, $30,000.

Lot 4 of Lots 23 to 37, in Block 5, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 20 of Lots 1 to 29, of w ½ Block 26, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated May 22; consideration, $900.

North LaSalle st, n of and near Division st, w f, 49¼ ft running half-way of lot, dated May 12; consideration, $7,50 0.

The premises Nos. 192 and 194 West Twelfth st, with the premises in rear, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 44, in Block 5, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $777.

Sampson st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 15; consideration, $3,500.

Catherine st, near s e cor Loomis st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $1,250.

The premises No. 401 Orchard st, dated April 23; consideration, $3,635.

The premises No. 399 Orchard st, dated April 23; consideration, $3,635.

Archer av, near n e cor McGlashen st, s f, Lot 9, and east 2 ft of Lot 8, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $1,980.

Lots 34 and 35, in Block 2, of Sutton's Block 28, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated May 26; consideration, $1,100.

Indiana av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 51 54-100x178 ft, dated May 17; consideration, $11,500.

The premises No. 325 South Park av, dated April 20; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 4, in Block 7, of Smith's n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated March 17; consideration, $2,800.

Nora av, 192 ft n of Thompson street, e f, 25x126 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $550.

Aberdeen av, bet Madison and Monroe st, w f, 20x 122 ft, dated May 24; consideration, $9,500.

Ogden av, 104 ft n e of Robey st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $3,000.

South Park av, 160 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25x 150½ ft, dated April 28; consideration, $6,500.

West White st, 162½ ft w of North LaSalle st, n f, 50x 100 ft, dated May 10; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 4, of Park Row, with buildings, dated May 24; consideration, $30,000.

Colfax av, 114 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 112x164½ ft, dated May 24; consideration, $12,000.

Same as the above, dated May 24; consideration, $12,000.

Henry st, 225 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 15; consideration, $1,000.

Fulton st, 100 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 15; consideration, $9,000.

Diller st, bet Hubbard and Indiana sts, e f, Lots 1 to 4, dated May 21; consideration, $4,000.

Nora av, 73 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated May 26; consideration, $450.

Nora av, 48 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated May 26; consideration, $450.

Seymour av, 250 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated May 26; consideration, $450.

West Twenty-first st, 25 ft w of Robey st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $750.

Sublot 10, of Lots 8 and 9, in Block 56, of n w ¼ Sec. 31, 39, 14, with buildings, dated April 3; consideration, $1,450.

Lot 10, in Block 14, of w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated May 5; consideration, $900.

Lot 9, in same, dated May 5; consideration, $900.

Lot 7, in same, dated May 19; consideration, $900.

Lot 8, in same, dated May 5; consideration, $900.

Lot 3, in Yates' resubdivision of Block 9, Wight's Addition, dated April 4; consideration, $1,250.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

W ½ Lot 1 of Lots 5 and 6, of Block 15, of Hundley's Subdivision in Pine Grove, dated May 1; consideration, $2,350.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

State st, 275 feet s of Forty-ninth st, w f, 25x 160 3-10 ft, dated April 8; consideration, $1,250.

Michigan av, n w cor of Fiftieth st, s f, 297x160 3-10 ft, dated May 13; consideration, $21,000.

Lots 47 and 48 in Block 2, in Duncan's Block 5 of Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 22; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1 and 2 of Lot 7, in Crawford's Lots 3 and 7, in Block 2 of Saltonstall & Russell's n ½ n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 19; consideration, $3,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,780	4,752	10,389	7,591
Wheat, bu	45,490	10,171	54,142	60,565
Corn, bu	82,805	365,555	3,685	284,237
Oats, bu	87,780	133,170	102,672	92,202
Rye, bu	4,920	4,260	800	10,270
Barley, bu	2,200	4,650	1,650	3,555
Grass seed, lbs	44,190	8,780	3,300	88,075
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	112,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	21,250	12,802	6,750
Cured meats, lbs	66,170	189,380	301,670	476,903
Beef, brls	....	....	230	....
Pork, brls	1,700	349	....	443
Lard, lbs	32,819	8,540	230,500	304,999
Tallow, lbs	27,063	20,450	....	20,000
Butter, lbs	53,453	71,560	36,750	51,270
Dressed hogs, No.	4	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	2,835	3,136	5,346	7,798
Cattle, No.	477	1,296	2,939	2,699
Sheep, No.	682	161	780	....
Hides, lbs	113,179	85,410	245,813	105,993
Highwines, brls	470	545	202	616
Wool, lbs	58,400	16,090	159,862	87,071
Potatoes, bu	12,438	3,700	5,315	879
Lumber, m ft	8,322	3,428	3,578	2,313
Shingles, m	1,360	3,480	1,647	2,034
Lath, m	420	160	178	318
Salt, brls	198	280	2,517	1,010

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 281 bu wheat; 2,324 bu corn; 4,499 bu oats; 1,854 bu rye; 2,928 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 114 cars wheat; 141 cars and 10,900 bu corn; 71 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (333 cars), 144,400 bu.

The following shows the distribution of breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	33,144	147,419	25,177	193,821	13,111
By canal	....	4,106	....	....	....
To Buffalo	8,430	118,171	476,608	212,958	....
To Erie	7,100	32,100	....	....	....
To Oswego	161	....	29,569	....	....
To Ogd'nsb'h	600	....	38,845	....	....
To Huron	7,455	54,800	86,603	....	....
Other U.S.p's	436	....	39,960	41,517	....
To Colborne	....	....	43,582	....	....
To Kingston	....	33,100	42,313	....	....
To Goderich	....	21,381	11,568	....	....
Other C. ports	....	....	1,414	....	....
Total	57,306	411,068	764,659	448,296	13,111

Also of rye, 8,102 bu by rail, and 17,735 bu by water.

The following were the exports from the five principal seaport cities of the United States—New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—for the week ending May 24:

Flour, brls	36,110	Pork, brls	5,550
Wheat, bu	211,286	Lard, lbs	2,188,865
Corn, bu	372,756	Bacon, lbs	5,972,202
Rye, bu	20,503		

THE MARKETS.

There was comparatively little done in the grain markets to-day, orders being relatively light, and home operators not anxious to do anything beyond making an occasional new deal or settling up an old one. Prices were firm as a general thing, and without material alteration from Saturday's rates, New York and Liverpool advices quoting dull and steady markets. Provisions were quite active, and on mess pork a large appreciation was established.

The situation of the dry goods market was essentially unchanged. Aside from prints, brown and bleached cottons, denims, and certain lines of dress goods, trade was positively dull, and the prevalent feeling was far from buoyant. Values were without decided change. Groceries were quiet at about Saturday's prices, where they were held with perhaps a little more firmness. This was specially the case with refined sugars, which are meeting with an increasing demand. Butter was in fair request at substantially last week's prices, or at 20@26c for medium to choice, and at 10@18c for poor to common. In a small way, choice yellow commands 27@28c. The inquiry for fish continues active, and under short stocks the market remains very firm. Mackerel and cod are higher, the former advancing 50c per ½ brl, and the latter 50c per 100 lbs. Dried fruits remain quiet, with prices generally easy. Quotations of raisins, currants, and mixed peaches are lower. Blackberries and prunes are firm. There was a feeling of weakness in the cheese market—the result of a steadily increasing supply—and prices were off a ½c all around, New York factory now being quoted at 12½@13½c, and Western do at 11 @12½c. Prices of coal, hay, tobacco, leather and pig-iron were unchanged. Trade at the lumber yards continues active at former prices. The offerings afloat were very large. Several cargoes were disposed of in the morning at about Saturday's range of prices, but, owing to the large receipts, buyers were holding off, and the market was hardly as firm. Metals remain quiet and unchanged. Nails and naval stores were in demand at the quoted prices. The wool market was without new feature. Western mills are buying old wool now and then as necessity requires. New unwashed wool is coming in slowly. The stocks of old are very light. Broom corn is unchanged. The better grades are in request, and quite firm, being scarce; common stock continues dull. Millet and Hungarian seeds were in active request, the former at 85@90c, and the latter at $1.12½@1.25 for fair to choice grades. Other seeds were inactive and nominally unchanged. Poultry was in light supply and dull. Eggs, being quite scarce, were 1@1½c higher.

Lake freights were active at a decline of ⅝@1c on Buffalo rates, with the offerings of craft more than adequate to the supply, the favorable winds of the past two or three days bringing in a large fleet from the lower lakes. Vessel agents and owners were anxious to make engagements, having evidently arrived at the conclusion that whenever the price of any commodity is put up to a fictitious figure, the chances are favorable to an enhanced supply. This is especially true regarding lake freights. The high rates asked early in the season undoubtedly brought into the grain-carrying trade considerable tonnage that would otherwise have remained in the lumber or coal trade. It has been said that 5c per bu pays very well between Chicago and Buffalo. What must be the per cent of profits with freights at 12@14c? A total of 15 charters were reported, which carry out of this port 85,000 bu wheat, 310,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats. At the close rates were quotable at 6c for wheat, 5c for corn, and 4½c for oats to Buffalo. Rates to other points were unsettled and irregular.

Highwines were in good demand at Saturday's prices, and the market was strong at 91c, with only one transfer reported,—100 brls iron-bound at 91c. The supply was light, as the majority of dealers are disposed to await a further advance, which they seem sure of, inasmuch as New York is on the up grade, and the stocks in the West not large. At the close 91c was bid freely, but none could be had.

Provisions were quiet, with one exception, and that mess pork, which was active and strong, advancing 50@60c per brl on both cash and future, with liberal settlements and changing around of options from one month to another. The receipts of hogs are gradually falling off, and prices to-day were quoted higher; this caused uneasiness on the part of some operators who had sold short freely in anticipation that there was no end of the hog crop. The falling off may be accounted for, in a measure at least, by the fact that producers are behindhand in planting, and are allowing everything else to go "by the board," now that the weather is propitious. Meats and lard were held strongly at ⅛c per lb advance for the former, and 10@15c per 100 lbs on the latter, but ruled very quiet, buyers not caring to pay asking rates. The shipments of product are only moderate, and consist largely of summer-cured. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.15@16.25; do seller June, $16.35@16.30; do seller July, $16.70@16.75; do seller August, $16.90@17.00; lard, cash or seller May, $8.85@8.87½; do seller June, $8.85@8.87½; do seller July, $9.10@9.12½; Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6½@6⅝c for shoulders; 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; and 8⅜@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork (early) seller June at $16.00; 500 brls do (later) seller June at $16.30; 500 brls do at $16.35; 500 brls do seller July at $16.40; 1,500 brls do do at $16.50; 500 brls do do at $16.60; 500 brls do do at $16.70; 3,500 brls do do at $16.75; 850 tcs lard, seller July, at $9.10; 250 tcs do do at $9.12½; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams, av 16 lbs, at 11c; 10,000 lbs short rib middles (loose) at 8½c.

Flour was quiet, at nominally unchanged prices, though an easier feeling was generally reported by buyers, while holders asked full Saturday's rates. The inquiry was not sufficient to warrant concessions, hence we quote the market unchanged. Shippers were practically out of the market, awaiting a larger supply. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 200 brls do on private terms; 75 brls spring extras (patent process) at $10.00; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 100 brls do at $5.25; 50 brls do on private terms; 38 brls superfines at $4.25; 100 brls rye (G. S. & Co.) at $4.50; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,188 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $9.00 on track; 10 tons do at $10.00, delivered; 20 tons middlings at $11.50, delivered. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.50
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	9.00	@ 9.75

Wheat was quiet, steady, and firm at nominally unchanged prices. Orders were comparatively light, and the local speculative corps were disposed to do as little as possible, and succeeded admirably, the transactions of the day being the smallest for weeks past. Shippers bought rather sparingly, notwithstanding the decline in freights, though it is doubtful if a round lot could have been purchased without causing an advance, for the reason that the stock is relatively low, and those who own the wheat are not anxious to part with it, especially as they believe that values are going up. Seller June sold only 1¼@1½c below spot, whereas last week a difference of 3c per bushel was easily obtained, which goes to show that there is more faith in the future, especially if the receipts do not improve. The more remote deals (except seller the year, which is an unreliable option at best) were also a trifle better—that is, holders would not sell at the prices freely bid, which were the same as were current at the close of the last week. Seller June opened at $1.27¼, dropped to $1.27, advanced to $1.27½, declined to $1.26⅞, and closed with sellers at $1.27, the latest advices from New York quoting a very tame market. Regular No. 2 spring sold at $1.28½, fresh do at $1.28¾, and hard at $1.29—closing firm with these prices bid. Seller July sold at $1.26¼@1.26½. Seller August was held at $1.22, and the year at $1.15. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.36½, selling at $1.37 in a favorite elevator. No. 3 spring was eagerly sought after, and $1.19 willingly paid, while rejected was dull, but firm, at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (A., D. & Co.) at $1.37; 400 bu No. 2 spring, soft (A., D. & Co.), at $1.29½; 3,600 bu do, hard, at $1.29; 8,800 bu do (fresh) at $1.28¾; 20,400 bu do at $1.28½; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.19; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 400 bu by sample at $1.35, delivered; 1,600 bu do at $1.34; 400 bu do at $1.34, on track. Total, 42,400 bu.

Corn was also quiet at nominally unchanged prices except for the June option, which was about ⅛@⅜c higher than on Saturday, and rather the firmest on the list. Spot corn was quiet, though freight room for about 300,000 bu was engaged, the larger part of which was purchased on Saturday. Rejected corn, however, was eagerly sought after by shippers, distillers, and feeders, and all offered was readily taken. In options the movement was relatively small. Holders were firm in their views, and insisted on their asking prices, and if the demand had been at all urgent an advance would undoubtedly have been established, as the decline in freights will tend to augment the outgo. Our stock is liberal yet, and the receipts fair, but New York is quoted firm, Liverpool steady, and the weather is yet unsettled and rather unfavorable to progress in the agricultural districts. All these features are elements of strength, especially as the chances are favorable for a reduction in the stock in store. Seller June ruled steady throughout the session at 39@39⅛c; seller July at 42 @42⅛c, and seller August at 44@44⅛c, and all closed firm. Cash No. 2 sold at 38½@38⅝c, and closed firm. Rejected was active, opening at 36⅛c, and closing strong at 36½c, with the bulk of the sales at the outside quotation. Canal corn was inactive, but little coming in. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu fresh No. 2 at 39⅛c; 800 bu do at 39⅛c; 800 bu do at 39c; 45,000 bu regular at 38⅝c; 30,000 bu do at 38½c; 21,200 bu rejected at 36½c; 4,400 bu do at 36⅛c, 800 bu do at 36⅜c. Total, 110,200 bu.

Oats were in good demand, and the market was moderately active at an advance of ⅛@¼c per bushel, and quite firm, the offerings not being large, and holders less anxious to sell unless at their asking rates. Seller June opened at 31½c, advanced to 32¼c, with liberal sales, and closed firm. Seller July commanded 33⅜@33½c, and at the close was held at 34c. Regular No. 2, cash, brought 31½@31⅝c, and strictly fresh 32c, both closing firm. Rejected sold sparingly at 29½c. Cash sales were reported of 14,900 bu fresh at 32c; 600 bu do at 31½c; 15,000 bu regular at 31⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 31½c; 7,200 bu rejected at 29½c; 1,200 bu do at 29½c. Total, 48,900 bu.

Rye was inactive, the usual buyers holding off in hopes of forcing a decline, their orders being small. The only sale reported was one car-load (400 bu) No. 2 at 68c, which was ½c lower than Saturday's closing figure, though there were no sellers below 68½c at the close.

Barley was exceedingly dull, and quotations little better than nominal at 70c for regular in the Rock Island, and 77@79c in other houses, all for No. 2. The lower grades could have been had at 65c for No. 3, and 45@48c for rejected. Choice samples would sell at 90c@$1.00 on track. In options there was nothing done. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 in Rock Island at 70c; 400 bu by sample at 72c on track. Total, 800 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange* has the following:

The following table exhibits the visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and on New York Canals, May 17, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	52,552	302,728	190,060	24,517
Albany	8,400	12,000	111,000	36,700
Buffalo	488,526	1,216,192	20,039	1,031
Chicago	476,247	4,691,853	1,342,060	108,554
*Milwaukee	740,000	35,000	304,000	25,000
Duluth	117,404	....	....	....
Toledo	329,372	285,061	311,122	3,763
Detroit	75,405	42,477	46,076	7,460
*Oswego	270,000	45,000	25,000	150,000
St. Louis	340,257	427,589	158,774	7,025
Boston	7,472	41,262	114,896	14,113
Toronto	249,053	....	1,050	3,285
Montreal	88,090	441,326	57,154	....
*Philadelphia	150,000	175,000	50,000	10,000
*Baltimore	50,000	200,982	40,000	....
Lake shipments	1,982,078	1,164,241	281,071	4,580
Rail shipments	341,736	302,420	300,652	29,191
On N. Y. canals	497,534	565,470	85,200	88,036
Total	6,353,038	9,856,894	3,394,482	508,263
Total—May 10, '73	6,406,820	9,451,322	3,468,674	588,096
Total—May 3, '73	6,891,054	10,030,870	3,540,907	730,838
Total—Apr. 26, '73	6,725,690	10,595,460	3,455,973	623,350
Total—Apr. 19, '73	7,045,745	11,571,291	3,761,345	770,494
Total—Apr. 12, '73	7,400,001	11,789,415	3,779,760	827,345
Total—May 19, '72	6,056,350	11,332,233	3,705,328	657,099

*Estimated.

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.	Oats, bu.
May 22	20,125	438,829	486,289	16,371	42,706	10,684
May 15	26,206	357,317	635,716	7,644	22,712	10,000
May 8	10,293	114,455	597,649	....	....	....
May 1	15,669	210,108	434,243	14,970	4,200	....
Total, 4 weeks	72,293	1120,709	2153,847	38,985	69,618	20,684
April 24	314	91,689	423,573	1,112	2,800	....
April 17	3,589	97,995	275,087	....	10,000	....
April 10	6,012	40,883	251,952	....	2,800	....
April 3	1,200	14,438	232,202	....	3,000	....
Total, 4 weeks	11,115	245,005	1180,814	1,112	18,600	....

Comparative stocks of flour and grain in London:

	1873. May 1.	1872. May 1.	1872. April 1.	1871. May 1.	1871. Jan. 1.
Flour, brls... / Flour, sacks.	299,456 cwts.	280,000 cwts.	375,000 cwts.	526,000 cwts.	537,000 cwts.
Wheat, qrs	166,899	318,436	177,860	199,953	209,985
Corn, qrs	75,759	40,710	98,984	6,164	118,800
Oats, qrs	135,773	317,326	215,692	83,949	336,520
Barley, qrs	33,749	67,675	48,679	37,141	56,094
Rye, qrs	978	710	980	75	973
Beans, qrs	7,545	9,401	7,725	5,361	12,968
Peas, qrs	10,379	6,193	11,853	4,443	11,157
Buckw't, qrs	86	531	170	124	....
Total grn, qrs	431,104	760,981	561,943	343,210	906,815

Imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to April 30, inclusive, for four years:

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Wheat	26,834,637	21,140,565	26,940,979	31,126,106
Wheat flour	4,039,076	8,082,608	2,063,162	4,787,110
Barley	5,497,212	4,362,689	8,939,033	11,073,202
Oats	6,226,794	5,038,779	7,895,427	6,443,391
Peas	813,511	602,730	693,540	933,231
Beans	1,210,720	1,215,228	2,381,914	1,815,650
Indian corn	12,380,950	9,667,591	12,270,950	13,678,346

The above equals in quarters of 8 bu each:

	1869-70. Qrs.	1870-71. Qrs.	1871-72. Qrs.	1872-73. Qrs.
Wheat	6,192,609	4,846,283	6,217,149	7,182,947
Wheat flour	1,165,118	882,210	590,046	1,367,736
Barley	1,539,220	1,221,551	2,502,929	3,100,491
Oats	2,264,283	1,831,865	2,885,247	2,343,051
Peas	180,780	111,719	118,649	207,162
Beans	282,501	282,559	555,780	423,651
Indian corn	2,888,889	2,258,104	2,863,221	3,191,613

In Belgium the weather has been ungenial, and with small stocks and supplies, prices were firm for wheat and rye.

The grain stocks in Holland are very small. Some damage has been done to the rye-plant from the cold temperature, and prices of breadstuffs were firm.

The approximate supply of wheat for the week ended May 3, 1873, flour included, comprising the farmers' deliveries in the Kingdom, plus the imports, minus the exports, was equal to 358,611 qrs, against an estimated average weekly consumption of from 400,000 to 423,000 qrs per week. The supply the previous week was 249,761 qrs, or a supply in two weeks from imports and deliveries of home-grown wheat of 608,372 qrs, against a consumption in two weeks of 800,000 to 846,000 qrs, indicating that the stocks in granary were reduced in two weeks 1,533,024 to 1,900,976 bu.

The total of flour and wheat imported into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1, 1872, to April 26, 1873, were equal in wheat to 8,466,987 qrs, and the exports during the same period were 413,210 qrs, leaving a balance of imports equal to 8,053,777 qrs, which is equal to a gross import per annum of 12,857,745 qrs. The gross imports from Sept. 1, 1871, to Aug. 31, 1872, were 9,765,290 qrs, against 9,260,676 qrs for the corresponding period in 1870-'71, 10,228,885 qrs in 1869-'70, and 8,176,228 qrs in 1868-'69.

The imports of maize or Indian corn into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1, 1872, to April 26, 1873, were 3,121,212 qrs, and less exports for same period 3,110,455 qrs, which is at the rate of 4,773,618 qrs gross imports per annum Sept. 1 to Sept. 1, against 5,194,619 qrs for the corresponding period in 1871-'72, 3,820,901 qrs in 1870-'71, 4,110,447 qrs in 1869-'70, and 3,321,268 qrs in 1868-'69.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom, May 10, 1873, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and the Baltic Sea ports, 240 cargoes of wheat and 61 cargoes of corn, against 142 cargoes of wheat and 32 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1872, and 163 cargoes of wheat and 46 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871. The cargoes of wheat in transit May 10, 1873, comprised 28 from Southeastern Europe, 170 from California, 6 from New York, 1 from Baltimore; 25 from Australia, and 10 from other ports, with cargoes aggregating 1,174,334 qrs, equal to 9,394,672 bu.

Another report makes the number of cargoes of grain in transit May 8, 1873: wheat, 312 cargoes; corn, 57 cargoes, against 142 wheat and 31 corn at the corresponding date in 1872, and 145 cargoes of wheat and 58 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871.

The cargoes in transit May 8, in part comprised 147 from California, 18 from Portland, Oregon, 15 from Valparaiso, 36 from Australia, 22 from Southeastern Europe.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles on the 2d inst. was 49,701 metrical quintals of about 220½ lbs averdupois each, against 450,000 met. quint. May 3, '72.

The stock of flour in Paris May 1, 1873, was 185,103 cwts, against 722,562 cwts at the corresponding date in 1872, and the stock of wheat was 5,226 cwts May 1, '73, against 57,340 cwts May 1, 1872.

The appearance of the winter wheat in Bessarabia, Southern Russia, and the fields in general holds for the best of hopes.

In reports from 119 French Provincial markets May 5, there was an advance in 96, tendency to advance in 1, firmer and unaltered in 22, and none tendency downward.

In Germany, milder weather followed cold, but this caused but a moderate decline on the market for wheat, as the stock was small. The harvest prospects were reassuring. Rust had affected the wheat and rye plant in Hungary, but to what intent is not definitely known.

In Italy the weather has been cold and there were fears of an unfavorable effect upon the grain crops, and prices had an upward movement. There was an improved demand for wheat for shipment to Switzerland.

The reports of the wheat crop are unfavorable, and the estimates are that the crop of 1873 will not be over one-half of what it was in 1872. There was a larger breadth of land sown to wheat on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, but little grain will be raised, and on the east side only a partial crop is expected. Other reports state there will be about an average crop. At the beginning of March the prospects were favorable for a good crop, but the drouth since has cut off all hope of a good crop.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet and easier. No. 2 spring closed at $1.28 seller the month, and sold at $1.26⅝@1.26⅞ seller June, closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 39c seller June, 42c seller July, and 44c seller August. Other grain and provisions were inactive. A charter was reported for corn to Buffalo at 5c, capacity 38,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY MORNING, May 26.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and firm at $1.82@1.87.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request. The receipts are light. We again quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BROOM CORN—The better grades are in request and firm. The stocks consist mainly of common corn, which moves slowly. Prices range as follows: No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues moderate. Prices for common brick are easy. Pressed is very quiet. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; Excelsior pressed, No. 1 and 2, $20.00@30.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 18x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—Business was of a liberal character, shippers, as well as local consumers, taking hold with considerable freedom, and the prices current on the closing days of last week were well sustained all around. Choice new yellow is becoming more plenty, but the supply does not exceed the demand. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 10@17c.

BAGGING—A steady moderate movement is witnessed in this line of goods, and prices are not subjected to any material fluctuations. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

COOPERAGE—Dealers report a light trade. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—The weakness for some time past a feature of the cheese market took shape to-day in a decline of a ½c on all grades. The demand though now exhibiting a steady improvement, does not keep pace with the increase in the supply, and the tendency of prices is still in a downward direction. We revise our list, as follows: New York factory, new, 12½@13½c; Elgin factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12½c; Western factory, new, 11@12½c.

COAL—No quotable changes were noticed in prices of coal, the annexed prices being pretty generally adhered to: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The canned goods business is dull, there being only a light demand for any article in the list. The effect of the protracted season of dullness has been to cause a pretty general "softening" of prices, corn and tomatoes being the only articles for which the market is positively firm. Peaches, plums, and pickles are quoted "off," as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.75@	1.90
Peaches, 3 lb	2.75@	3.00
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@	2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@	2.75
Corn, Elgin	2.90@	3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.90@	3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@	2.65
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@	2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@	1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs full weight	2.20@	2.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@	11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@	9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@	5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@	7.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@	5.00
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, qts	6.75@	7.25
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, pts	3.80@	4.25

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@	10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@	6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@	7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@	4.25

EGGS—Owing to light offerings, prices have advanced. Sales were made in the morning at 12½@13c; later in the day dealers were asking 14c. Sales include 4,000 doz at 13c; 45 cases and 18 tubs at 12½c.

FEATHERS—The scarcity of feathers continues, and all descriptions are firm, at the prices given below: Prime to choice live geese at 75@77c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 82@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—Steadily fair activity is noticeable in this department of trade, and prices are firm both for lake and saltwater fish. Cod and mackerel are especially so, as stocks are scant here and at the East. The different grades of mackerel were to-day advanced 50c per ½ brl, and bank cod 50c per 100 lbs. New whitefish are beginning to arrive, but not in quantities sufficient to meet the demand. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.87½@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices continue weak for most goods in the list, while raisins, currants, mixed peaches, and Brazil nuts are quoted lower. Prunes and blackberries alone are firm. Following are the revised quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.40@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 5@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—Nothing new of importance was developed in this market, unless it be that there was a firmer feeling in sugars, resulting from the ½c advance in New York. Sugars are now the cheapest thing in the list,—a fact of which buyers seem to be aware, as orders are liberal, and steadily increasing. Coffees remain strong, and syrups, molasses, and spices are also firmly held. Soaps are unchanged. White Lily, Golden West, Savon Imperial, and, in fact, all the favorite brands, are firm. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11⅞@12c; A, standard, 10⅞@11c; do No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10⅜@10½c; extra C, 10⅛@10½c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10⅜c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 9⅞@9⅞c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅞@10½c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅞@10½c; do prime, 9⅜@9⅝c; do fair, 9@9¼c; common, 7¾@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are plenty, the receipts from New York being large. The demand is light and prices are lower; $4.00@4.50 is the range for lots, and $4.75@5.00 at retail; fancy varieties are a trifle higher. Oranges and lemons continue very firm. Strawberries sold readily at 60@75c for choice. Apples, good to choice, $4.00@5.00 per brl from store. Lemons, $8.00@9.00. Oranges, $8.00@10.00. Pineapples, $3.00@4.50 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 12½@15c per quart. Strawberries, 40@75c.

HOPS—The market is quiet. Now and then small sales are made to brewers for immediate consumption. Good to choice hops are held at 40@45c, but they are rather weak at 45c; common to fair, 25@35c.

HAY—No quotable changes were noted in this market. The demand continues fair, and the prices current at the close of last week were fully maintained. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.50; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were moving to a moderate extent only, but were firm at prices a good ½c higher than prevailed a week ago, 9½@10c being asked for heavy, and 10½@11c for light green cured. We now quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 40@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Continues in moderate demand. Following are the quotations:

Iron	4 4-10	@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 5 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron	20	@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—Prices were steady and firm, as previously quoted. The demand is fair for the season. We make no change in our list, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade in this department continues quiet and prices remain without quotable change, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c, by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand. We continue to quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d do, $5.37½; 6d do, $5.62½; 4d do, $6.00; 3d do, $6.62½; 3d do, fine, $8.12½; 2d do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50.

NAVAL STORES—Dealers report a fair trade at the prices given below: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@32c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—No changes were noticeable in this market. Business was quite as good as could reasonably be expected, and the general market was firm at the quotations, which are as follows: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.20; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 57@58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

POULTRY—The offerings were light, as well as the demand. Turkeys are quotable at 12½c. Chickens at $4.00@4.50. Sales include 1 coop turkeys at 12½c; 1 coop large spring chickens at $4.50; 21 coops chickens at $4.00@4.25; 2 coops male spring at $2.50.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. Choice peachblows are salable at 50@55c in car lots. New potatoes at $5.00 per brl. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 55c; 1 car do at 55c; 1 car do at 45c, both on track.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3½c
In bladders	3½@4 c

PIG IRON—Remains dull at the annexed quotations: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@66.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

SEEDS—There was an improved demand for Hungarian and millet. Fair to choice Hungarian sold readily at $1.12½@1.25, and millet at 85@90c. Other seeds were inactive and nominal. Sales were reported of 200 bags choice Hungarian at $1.25; 10 bags and 3 cars at $1.20; 130 bags at $1.15; 76 bags at $1.12½; 29 bags millet at 90c; 68 bags at 87½c; 56 bags at 85c.

SALT—Trade is fair and the market steady for most grades. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—Nothing new was noticed in this market. Trade was quiet at the following prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—Was quiet and nominally lower. We make no change in our list: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—The receipts were light this morning, and fresh stuff sold readily at full prices. We quote: Peas, $4.00 per bu; string beans, $3.00@4.00 per box; cucumbers, 75c@$1.00 per doz; new onions, $7.50@9.00 per brl; do per doz, 25@30c; spinach, $2.50@3.00 per brl; radishes, 15@25c; squash, 7@10c per lb; asparagus, 50c@$1.25; pie plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 25@30c per doz; cabbage, $2.00@2.25 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets at $3.75 per brl.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. New wool, unwashed, is beginning to come in. It is expected that prices will rule very low this season. Old wool is selling slowly to Western manufacturers. Following are the quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

Prices for new wool are from 3@5c lower than the above.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 26.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 5,900 head. The market did not open very auspiciously for sellers, but toward noon shippers got down to their work, and from 10 until the middle of the afternoon trading was satisfactorily active, the larger portion of the supply being disposed of. In values there was no very pronounced change. The large receipts, it was feared, would cause a marked decline, but holders managed to sustain prices all around, sales making at $3.50@5.00 for butchers' stuff, embracing poor to extra cows and inferior to fair steers at $4.80@5.25 for common to good shipping grades, and at $5.60@6.25 for choice to extra shipping steers. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.90@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,080 lbs	3.75@4.90
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	cows	1,025	$4.50
51	good steers	1,200	5.45
17	good steers	1,170	5.55
116	Texas steers	1,209	5.05
21	stockers	901	4.55
33	extra steers	1,427	6.10
31	extra steers	1,450	6.00
15	cows	1,168	4.75
6	calves	115	4.00
38	Texas steers	879	4.60
76	Texas steers	1,015	5.12½
76	Texas steers	985	5.12½
79	choice steers	1,325	5.85
18	good steers	1,180	5.25
13	choice steers	1,250	5.85
32	choice steers	1,363	5.75
106	Texas steers	990	4.60
24	good steers	1,200	5.25
140	good steers	1,431	5.65
44	good steers	1,220	5.50
51	good steers	1,258	5.60
67	good steers	1,136	5.40
33	extra steers	1,298	6.00

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 5,700. The light receipts induced a firm feeling, and the closing prices of last week were easily maintained for all grades, while for choice there were buyers at a slight advance, some of the best lots being taken at $5.00@5.10. Sales were chiefly at $4.75@4.90 for common to really good droves. The market closed steady at $4.60@5.00 for poor to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	180	$5.00	66	156	$4.80	241	216	$4.97½
46	204	4.80	61	184	5.00	57	235	5.00
25	325	4.50	68	200	5.00	56	250	5.00
46	204	4.90	60	227	4.75	59	245	5.00
145	262	4.90	38	229	4.85	70	184	4.95
44	211	4.90	39	250	4.70	116	220	4.95
41	242	4.83	52	173	4.95	40	222	4.90
47	231	4.70	26	236	4.85	127	204	5.00
55	201	4.90	74	190	4.90	121	176	5.00
61	180	4.90	52	213	4.50	35	138	4.50
58	204	4.90	73	191	5.00	59	262	4.95

SHEEP—Received, 150. The market was inactive, owing to an absence of material with which to operate. Values remain nominally unchanged.

LUMBER.

MONDAY EVENING, May 26.

The fleet which arrived to-day was the largest of the season. The Green Bay fleet, which consisted mostly of large-sized vessels, came in, and the arrivals from the east shore ports were also liberal. Somewhere between 80 and 90 cargoes were on sale. There were quite a number of local dealers on the market, but this being the first of the week, few country buyers were around. Several cargoes were sold at about Saturday's prices, though, owing to the exceedingly large offerings, buyers were holding off, and the market ruled rather dull and weak, particularly for the coarse grades. Choice mill-run lumber was steady at $15.00@16.00; joists and scantling sold at $10.25@10.50; common boards and strips at $11.50@12.00; lath at $2.50; select Manistee lumber at $25.00. The following sales were reported: Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 118 m ft common boards and strips at $11.50. Cargo schr Mary, from Muskegon, 160 m ft mill-run strips and boards at $16.00; 57 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr J. Bean, Jr., from Grand Haven, 112,377 ft strips, 32,313 ft boards at $15.50; 1,950 pcs lath at $2.50, Manistee tally. Cargo schr C. J. Roeder, from Muskegon, 125 m ft strips and boards, mill-run, at $16.00. Cargo barge C. F. Allen, from Grand Haven, 67,697 ft strips and 53,282 ft boards at $15.50; 2,316 ft joist and scantling at $10.25; 971 ft short lumber at $7.25; 32,200 pcs lath at $2.50. Schr Jones, from Muskegon, 115 m boards and strips at $15.00; lath, $2.50. Pilot, from Muskegon, 80 m boards and strips at $13.50; 204 m lath at $2.50. Merrill, from Manistee, 180 m joists and scantling at $10.50. Falcon, from Ludington, 110 m joists and scantling at $10.25. El Tempo, from Manistee, 13 m joists and scantling at $10.50. Australia, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.50; timber at $12.50. Chapin, from Manistee, 113 m joists and scantling at $10.50. Levi Grant, from Manistee, 110 m 2 inch lumber at $10.50; 80 m 1 inch lumber at $11.62½. E. M. Stanton, from Manistee, 35 m selected lumber at $25.00; 130 m joists and scantling at $10.50. Octavia, from Manistee, 120 m joists and scantling at $10.50. A. G. Roeder, from Muskegon, 123 m strips and boards, mill-run, at $16.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Owing to large offerings, freights are about 25c off for the east shore ports. Charters were made to-day at $2.25 for Muskegon and $3.00 to Manistee. Oconto freights are $3.50@4.00, the latter price for small vessels. We quote:

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $2.25@2.50; Oconto, $3.50@4.00; Menominee, $2.80@3.00; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

A fair trade is reported at the yards, the inquiry being mostly for building lumber and fencing. Lath are lower now, quoted at $3.00@3.25. Other grades were without particular change. Hardwood is in fair request and firm. We quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	16.00	@20.00
Common boards	13.00	@15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	3.00	@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....May 26.

Schr Ellen Pike, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Menominee, 200 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 142 m lumber, 8 m lath.
Schr City of Chicago, Buffalo, 285 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 150 m lumber.
Prop Canada, Montreal, 25 cases brandy, and sundries.
Schr Nabob, Erie, 600 tons coal.
Schr Willie Loutit, Grand Haven, 165 m lumber.
Schr Jennie Miller, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Wells, Erie, 530 tons coal.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr G. B. Barber, Ludington, 105 m lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, St. Paul's Pier, 70 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Sanborn, Frankfort, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 90 m lumber.
Schr Ætna, Erie, 620 tons coal.
Schr St. Lawrence, Buffalo, 690 tons coal.
Schr Joseph Page, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 185 m lumber.
Schr Horace Greeley, White Lake, 1,400 railroad ties.
Bark Peshtigo, Oconto, 370 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Ethan Allen, Little Suamico, 200 m lumber.
Schr Planet, Dean's Pier, 6 m posts.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Minnie Slauson, Menominee, 225 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Hope, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 400 m lath.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, 15 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Yankee Blade, Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, 20 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr White Cloud, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 13 m lath.
Brig Commerce, Buffalo, 300 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Barge Golden Harvest, Muskegon, 275 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 280 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 116 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Tiffets, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr W. Jones, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, 150 lumber.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 678 m lumber.
Schr Bell Walbridge, Big Sturgeon Bay, 200 m lumber.
Schr Cuba, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 160 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Three Bells, Suamico, 175 m lumber, 65 m lath.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 240 m lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 115 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Anna O. Hanson, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Schr Frontier City, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Scow Harmony, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 75 m sash, 75 m pickets, 50 m shingles.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Prop Wyoming, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Grand Haven, 135 m lumber.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 230 m lumber.
Barge Nicholson, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 155 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Philo Scoville, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 892 brls sugar, 50 tons pig iron.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, 200 tons pig iron, 2,540 m shingles, 400 pkgs fish.
Schr Black Hawk, Hamlin, 105 m lumber.
Scow Champion, South Haven, 30 m lumber.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 366 m lumber.
Stmr Scott, Erie, 24 pkgs wine, and sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 21 pkgs merchandise, and sundries.
Stmr Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 1 bale lace, 105 brls sugar, 150 boxes lemons, 612 bars iron.
Stmr Japan, Buffalo, 375 bars railroad iron, 1,000 brls cement, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 200 brls flour, 24 boxes fish, 500 bu wheat, 250 brls pork, 25 tubs butter.
Schr Japan, Green Bay, 165 m lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 90 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr G. D. Norris, Oconto, 220 m lumber.
Barge F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 202 m lumber, 2 m pickets.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 160 m lumber, 56 m lath.
Scow Silver Cloud, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, 150 m lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 300 m lumber, 75 m lath, 75 m pickets, 40 m shingles.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Steam barge Annie Laura, Muskegon, 225 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 165 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr St. Paul, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, 750 gross tons iron ore.
Brig Mechanic, Menominee, 225 m lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr Bertha Bomos, Menominee, 340 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Barge C. O. D., Muskegon, 300 m lumber.
Schr G. D. Seaver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.

CLEARED.....May 26.

Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 45,500 bu oats, 1,700 brls flour, 800 scks flax seed.
Schr Scott, Erie, 1,400 brls flour.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, 40 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 100 brls flour, 50 bales broom corn.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 500 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Horn's Pier, 200 bu oats, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Skylark, Erie, 11,000 bu corn, 10,500 bu oats, 100 brls flour.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 50 bu oats.
Schr Black Hawk, Stony Creek, 300 bu oats.
Schr Ebineezer, Horn's Pier, 500 bu oats.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Freights were active and lower. Quotable at 5c for corn, and 6c for wheat to Buffalo. The following charters were reported: To Buffalo—Schrs J. P. March, Lafrinier, H. F. Joy, H. D. Baldwin, American Union, J. D. Sawyer, corn at 5c; Mocking Bird, wheat at 6c; prop Russia, wheat and oats, through rate to New York; prop Idaho, corn, through to Boston; prop St. Louis, corn and wheat, and Merchant, for corn, through rate to New York; schr Montpelier, wheat to Ogdensburgh at 13½c; schr Kate Darley, corn to Port Colborne at 6c; schr Bay State, wheat from Port Washington to Buffalo at 8c; prop Canada, to Montreal, wheat on private terms. Total capacity equal to 85,000 bu of wheat, 310,000 bu of corn, and 40,000 bu of oats. The Pensaukee was taken for corn to Buffalo, in the afternoon, at 5c; capacity, 38,000 bu.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The river is full of vessels. Over 100 lumber-laden craft are in port, besides a large number of vessels from the lower lake.

—The Queen of the West, which went on Peshtigo reef, has got off, and is now at Oconto. Her cargo of lumber was saved.

—The stmr Cuyahoga arrived at Marquette Sunday. She could not get into Bayfield on account of the ice.

—It is said that it will cost about $1,000 to put the Havana in order.

—The Buffalo *Express* says: "The contract for the raising of the schr W. Grant has been let to parties owning the tug Leviathan. The cargo of coal is to be left at Mackinaw, and the vessel to be delivered in dry-dock at Detroit. The consideration is to be $4,000. But no get, no pay."

—A tug has gone from Portage Lake to the rescue of the stmr Lotta Bernard, beached last fall near Ontonagon.

—Two vessels were laid up at Escanaba, blockaded by ice, for exactly six months, lacking one day. They were released about ten days ago.

—At last accounts, the prop City of Montreal was still fast in the ice near Duluth. Several of the officers and passengers have succeeded in getting ashore.

—The new revenue steamer building at Buffalo, New York, is to be called the George S. Boutwell, as a compliment to the recent Secretary of the Treasury.

—Messrs. Hanna & Co., of Cleveland, have recently purchased the props Rocket and Comet, which for some years have been plying between Buffalo and Green Bay, for the Lake Superior route. The steamers selected to take the place of the Rocket and Comet, on the Green Bay line, are the Passaic and Canisteo, of the Union Steamboat Line.

—L'Anse is soon to become one of the most important shipping points on Lake Superior for shipment of ore.

—The schr William Elgin, which went ashore last fall below Port Ontario, is being repaired at Kingston.

—The tug Gen. Burnside was sold a day or two since by W. Livingston & Co., of Detroit, to Tawas parties, for the sum of $18,000.

—A vessel called the St. Peter was to be launched on Saturday at Toledo. Her dimensions are: 140 feet length over all, 12 feet hold, 26 feet beam. The vessel cost $26,000. Capacity, 18,000 bu grain through the canal. The new vessel at Bailey's yard was also to be launched, fully rigged and fitted-out on the stocks. Her cost is $26,000. A mammoth dredge is also being constructed at Toledo at a cost of about $15,000, and a capacity of dredging nearly 1,000 cubic yards of earth per day.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

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Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

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The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.

Room 21 Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

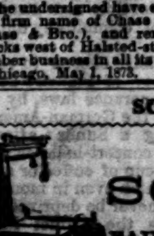
DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of D. F. Chase & Bro., is dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be kept at the office of Chase & Pate (our successors), No. 511 Archer-av., who are authorized to collect and settle all debts due the late firm, which must be paid at once. D. F. CHASE, H. W. CHASE.
Chicago, May 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership under the firm name of Chase & Pate (as successors to D. F. Chase & Bro.), and removed to No. 511 Archer-av. (3 blocks west of Halsted-st.), where they will continue the lumber business in all its braches. H. W. CHASE, D. S. PATE.
Chicago, May 1, 1873.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MORE FOUL PLAY.

Discovery of Evidence of Another Murder.

A Man's Skull Mashed in, and His Body Thrown Into the River.

The identification, by his wife, at the Morgue, yesterday afternoon, of the body of the man who was taken out of the river at the Van Buren street bridge, on Sunday morning, furnishes the detectives another dark mystery for solution. The body is that of Michael McLaren, who has been missing from his home, No. 464 West Twelfth street, since Friday last. His distracted wife had exhausted all the means within her power to discover his whereabouts, and yesterday morning was startled by reading, in the account of the man who was fished out of the river on Sunday morning, an exact description of her missing McLaren. Hastening to the Morgue, she was permitted to view the body, and, with a shriek of despair, she recognized her lost husband.

Last Friday evening McLaren left his house, at 6 o'clock, to attend a meeting of the Moulders' Union at No. 155 Fifth avenue. He is known to have reached there, and to have participated in the meeting. During its progress he got into a dispute with another member of the Union, and they would have come to blows but for the intervention of friends. He left the meeting, with some companions, about 9 o'clock. McLaren's anger had not then cooled down, and it was because his friends feared further trouble that they took him away. The party sauntered off toward the Wells street bridge, and are believed to have crossed over to the North Side. It is said they were seen in several saloons on North Clark street. What time they separated is not known. Mrs. McLaren said yesterday that her husband had but little money with him, and no watch. Nothing further is known regarding the movements of the party.

Dr. Emmons made a post-mortem examination of the body yesterday afternoon. Three wounds were found on the head, as described in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. The hasty examination of yesterday did not reveal the fact that the skull had been fractured. Two fractures were found yesterday, either of which would have produced death. It is the opinion of Dr. Emmons that they were inflicted by some blunt instrument, and were made before the body was put in the water. A close examination of the body failed to reveal other wounds. The man had apparently been in the water about a day, which was the time that elapsed between McLaren's disappearance and the finding of his body in the river. The investigation into the cause of his death will be commenced at the County Hospital to-day. The solution of the mystery has been intrusted to Detective Dennis Simmons, who did nothing yesterday further than to gather the above facts in the case.

There was nothing found in McLaren's pockets except a piece of newspaper. His wife thinks he was in the habit of carrying a time-book in his pocket. This cannot be found about his home, and she is of the belief that her husband was murdered and thrown into the river. The facts would seem to sustain this theory, and it is not improbable that McLaren is the victim of a saloon-brawl. If such be the case the detective has a task most difficult to perform in fixing the identity of the murderers.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON CHICAGO-AV., BETWEEN FRANKLIN and North Wells-sts., a bank-book of the Commercial Loan Co., containing $89 cash. For returning the same a liberal reward will be paid by G. MERZ, 240 North Franklin-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN TO 599 Wabash-av., of a little black and tan slut 1 year old; lost last Saturday evening.

LOST—$20 REWARD FOR RETURN OF WHITE bull slut puppy, with brown ears, to 112 South Halsted-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON SUNDAY LAST, FROM NO. 384 West Monroe-st., a small white bull terrier slut with gray marks over the eyes. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to ALLAN PINKERTON, National Detective Agency, 193 Fifth-av., or the above address.

LOST—VOL. II PLUTARCH'S MORALS, IN MADISON-st. car, on Sunday morning. Finder call at 278 State-st., Room 10. Reward very liberal.

LOST—GOING FROM 76 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., TO Wabash-av. and Twentieth-st., via Indiana and Michigan-avs. and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-second-sts., a lady's jet sleeve-button in gold setting attached to cuff. Please return to 76 Twenty-sixth-st., and be rewarded.

LOST—ON NORTH WELLS-ST., A POCKETBOOK containing money, gold penholder, &c. Reward by leaving at 246 Lake-st.

LOST—SUNDAY, ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., near Third Presbyterian Church, a black alpaca overskirt. Any one returning the same to 556 West Monroe-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—PAISLEY SHAWL, SATURDAY EVENING, on Wabash or Michigan-av. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to J. C. SIBLEY, 132 Twenty-ninth-st., or 38 South Water-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—MONDAY MORNING, ON State-st., between Illinois and Madison, $25. The finder will please send his address to E 77, Tribune office.

FOUND—SILVER WATCH, SATURDAY EVENING. Call at Tribune office and pay charges.

STOLEN—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return to MARSH & GOODRIDGE, No. 252 South Water-st., of sorrel mare and buggy stolen from shed in rear of No. 22 Franklin-st. The mare is a light sorrel, three white feet, white stripe in forehead; top buggy, side springs, yacht body, painted black, running-gear painted brown.

STOLEN—HORSE AND BUGGY, SUNDAY NIGHT; small dapple gray, white mane and tail, one white foot; yacht box buggy, patent wheels, very light. Liberal reward and no questions asked. 124 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

STOLEN—LARGE FAMILY BIBLE, BOUND IN morocco, with the name of C. V. & L. M. LEWIS on one of the covers. Any information leading to the recovery of same will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded at 59 West Quincy-st.

STRAYED—HORSES—A LIBERAL REWARD—ONE black horse, in good flesh, with box-shoe on right fore feet, a small rope around neck, weight 1,300; one large bay horse, two box-shoes on fore feet, badly caulked in right hind foot. CHARLES A. CONLY, 51 and 53 North Jefferson-st.

FOUND—CAME TO MY STABLE, SATURDAY night, a bay horse, both hind feet white. The owner can have property by proving it. W. A. FURBER, 198 Washington-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER near Brighton, light sorrel mare, white mane and tail, heavy with foal. Whoever will return same or give information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded. S. N. WILSON, Brighton Course, Ill.

$20 REWARD—LOST, MAY 14, FIVE COLTS; one dark sorrel mare 5 years old, with thislow on neck, one white spot on her forehead; 1-year old colt; one dark bay colt 4 years old, with a white spot on the forehead, black mane and tail; one 2-year old sorrel colt, white spot on the forehead; one sorrel mare colt, with a white spot on her forehead. Return to JAMES MURRAY, Barry Point road.

TO EXCHANGE.

BRICK FOR LUMBER—WANTED TO EXCHANGE brick for lumber. EXCELSIOR BRICK CO., 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON North Clark-st., to exchange for suburban or city property. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

I WANT A COTTAGE AND LOT, OR ON A LEASED lot, or good cottage lot; genteel situation; first payment, say, about $1,000 in trade. State size of house, location, &c. K 12, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS—A NEW 9-ROOM house and lot, good location, West Division, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. cars; immediate possession. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING LOTS—A NEW brick residence; location and finish first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES 4½ MILES FROM THE Court-House, subdivided into blocks of 5 acres each, located on a railroad and near a depot. Can trade one or more blocks, to suit, for dwellings or improved business property. This is a rare chance to obtain acre property that is bound to double within the year. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT TAILoring and cash for good horse and buggy or either. Address K 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HORSE, harness, light buggy, and a splendid gold watch for a good lot. Call at Room 19 Major Block.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 118 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 160 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHTS FOR ILLINOIS AND other States on an improvement in machines for sawing and splitting wood; an improvement in horse-powers, as well as an improvement in threshing machine for two horses; or partner wanted, with some capital, to manufacture said machines. Address A. G. HAGERSTROM, 28 Bremer-st.

FOR SALE—STORY AND A HALF COTTAGE, 505 Warren-av. Will be sold cheap, as party is going away. Price, $350. Apply to PETER SMITH, corner Wells and Michigan-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE FURNISHED ROOM, house and furniture. Central location. Very cheap. Address K 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ALMOST NEW SODA FOUNTAIN, with 8 operators. Inquire at No. 339 West Twelfth-st., corner Brown.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN CAN make $3 to $10 a day in city or country selling over 20 fast-selling articles. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERY COUNTY—HEWITT fluting, polishing, and band iron combined; good pay. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents clear $10 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS ARE MAKING $10 to $15 a day, with my needle book, machine needles, button-hole cutters, etc., etc. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. SUTTON & MONTAGUE, 171 East Madison-st., Room 6, 10 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 5 p. m.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK (GREAT EASTERN). THE P., C. & F. R. R. will make favorable contract with a lessee who will handle their lumber. Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 19 Bryan Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Raven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:
Harrison-st., $650, easy terms.
Congress-st., $800, easy terms.
Fourth-st., $1,000, monthly payments.
Diller-st., $900, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN DIFFERENT sections of the city; lots in burnt district. For a portion of our offerings in acre property see our card under head of "Suburban." CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BUILDING AND LEASE-hold Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., now rented for $7,500 a year for 5 years to first-class tenants. Apply on the premises, up stairs.

FOR SALE—LOT ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Madison-st., 24x178 feet. Lot on northwest corner of Van Buren-st. and Fourth-av., 100x100 ft. Lot on Sherman-st. north of Polk, 110x106 ft. Title indisputable. Apply for terms at 795 Wabash-av., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

FOR SALE—
990 West Monroe-st.
364 Warren-av.

By CHACE & ABELL,
184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, 2 new houses corner of Taylor-st. and Campbell-av.; 9 rooms each. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location, West Side, $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 133x266 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st.
That very desirable two-story basement and French roof brick house, with all the modern improvements, large barn, lot 45x115, east front, on Calumet-av., just south of Twenty-second-st. Also the elegant two-story and basement brick house, No. 172 Warren-av., east of Lincoln, lot 40x145, good barn; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—10 LOTS ON FULLERton and Kimball-avs., $400 each, no cash for first year. Houses will sell as fast as completed. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I MUST HAVE MONEY, AND $6,000, ¼ cash, will buy a good brick house and lot on South Side, worth $8,000. Address H 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS—160 FEET, SOUTH Water-st., northeast corner Dearborn-st.
80 feet, South Water-st., 80 feet west of Clark-st.
80 feet, Market-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.
151 feet, West Washington, northeast cor. Desplaines.
80x150 feet, Lake-st., northeast corner Wells-st.
Long time at low interest on three-fourths of purchase price.
GEDDES & REID,
Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—EAST FRONT OF block on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. Long time at low interest on three-fourths of purchase price. GEDDES & REID, Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE LOTS IN SOUTH SHORE and Westfall's Sub., Sec. 30, 38, 14, very cheap. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FINE LOTS ON Washington-st. and Warren-av., corner, and east of California-st. Easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, Cottage-place, near Thirty-first-st., $5,500.
2-story frame and large lot, Englewood, $5,000.
Lots on Centre-st., near Lincoln Park, $135 per foot.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—THE PRESENT "TREMONT HOUSE," with lot 82x122 feet, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av. Price, $100,000, being $30,000 below cost. Will take a large part of payment in unincumbered real estate in Chicago. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER Thirty-fourth-st., 225x175 feet. Price, $35,000. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance on time to suit customer. A fine tract for a block of buildings. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Two-story frame on West Washington-st., near Union Park, in first-rate order, with corner lot 50x125. This is a rare opportunity to secure a home in a first-class locality at much below its value. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, IF SOLD TO-DAY, abstract to date of 100x175 feet on Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front. Apply to M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF twenty-five rooms, partly finished. For particulars apply at the office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS SOUTH of the city limits. Also several desirable acre tracts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—100X143 FEET, SOUTHWEST CORNER Wabpansch and Stanton; 13 lots, Park-av., at two-thirds value. SHANNON & TRIPPE, Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—$6,000, $1,000 DOWN, BALANCE 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent; 12-room new 2-story dwelling; lot 25x125, to alley; gas, water, and bath; on Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne, south front; street cars in front of door. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, 133X265, ON Twenty-second-st., corner of Allport, and opposite the gas-works; railroad; on Twenty-second-st.; easy terms. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME CHOICE BARGAINS in North Side residence property on LaSalle, Dearborn, and Rush-sts. Give us a call. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500, HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Van Buren-st., nice neighborhood, 138 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 99 EAST MADIson-st:
600 feet on Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs., near Fifty-eighth-st.
Lot on Harrison-st., near Robey, south front.
A splendid bargain in house and lot at Maywood.

FOR SALE—66 FEET ON WEST HARRISON-ST., running through to Flournoy-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—BRICK house, with all modern improvements; also, carpets, furnace, cooking-range; WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 135 LaSalle-st., northeast corner Madison.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARgains:
Indiana-av.—32x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; price, $255 per foot. The above is a very choice residence lot.
Michigan-av.—50 feet, just north of Twenty-sixth-st.
Michigan-av.—25 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.
Wabash-av.—132 feet, near Fifty-first-st., $45.
State-st.—75 feet, near Fifty-seventh-st., $40.
MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON THE NORTHEAST CORner of Burnside and Thirty-ninth-st. Lot on Fifth-av., west front, cheap for cash. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEXT TO CITY LIMITS, ON West Madison-st., at a bargain; ripe for subdivision; to be sold at once, or withdrawn from market for a year. ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE, NO CASH: 40X187 feet on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.; $350 per foot; 5 years at 8 per cent if purchaser will build. GEO. DeLOYNES, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON ERIE, NEAR LINcoln-st., $1,050. Two lots, 30x125 each, on Second-st., near Oakley, $800. Three lots on Western-av., corner Second-st., $800 only; $100 cash, 3 years' time on balance. G. S. THOMAS, 182 La Salle-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FOR A FEW DAYS, 1477 Prairie-av., cottage house, 8 rooms, 2 hydrants and cistern pump; marble mantel and gas; all in good condition, lot, 25x125. By SEWELL CLARK, Room 13, Otis Building, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN HUNTER'S SUB., SEC. 21, 38, 14. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! ON WEST WASHington-st., Park-av., Warren-av., and Adams-st., South State-st., Prairie, and Indiana-avs., North Dearborn and LaSalle-sts. We have customers for lots on the above and neighboring streets. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS ON THE NORTH AND WEST Sides. We have many applications, and want them in all localities, to meet the wants of customers. OSBORN & SKILLMAN.

WANTED—A NICE RESIDENCE IN A GOOD neighborhood, worth $15,000, for a splendid suburban residence and cash. S. ALSCHULER & CO., Room 28, Major Block.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE TO MOVE ON South Side. Address 728 Cottage Grove-av., for 1 week.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH STABLE, ON MICHigan-av., near Thirtieth-st., in part payment for a block of 50 lots inside of city. JAS. R. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—HOUSE, 10 OR 12 ROOMS, SOUTH OR West Side, if a bargain, at once. SHANNON & TRIPPE, Reaper Block.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$100—IN A LIGHT MANUfacturing business. Inquire at once. 45 Canal-st., near Lake.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, TO KEEP board on a railroad; long job; will clear $500 per month. Call or address KOHLER, 39 West Kinzie-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE AND HONEST, with a few hundred dollars, in a light manufacturing business; profits large; no risk. Address K 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD BUSIness man with $350 to take ½ interest in a business that will pay the investment the first 30 days. C. S. W., Corner State and Madison-sts., Room 6.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUENA VISTA BUILDING-STONE AND FLAGging, sawed to order; prices and sample at 48 South Clark-st. J. H. SMITH.

WANTED—500,000 GOOD BRICK IN EXCHANGE for improved or unimproved city property and part cash. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 135 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—800,000 GOOD BRICK. ADDRESS K 14, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO, first-class make. Inquire at 617 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—FOUR 5 acre blocks, near the depot, and fronting Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard. No money down. Will give five years' time on all the purchase-money to parties who will build immediately, and will allow them also the privilege of paying any time before maturity in sums of $750, and securing the release of a pro rata part of the ground; 5,000 shade-trees have been planted at South Englewood during the present month, and two miles of sidewalk is now being made. A large number of houses are contracted for, and now being built on adjoining property. Six dummy-trains each way daily to and from the Grand Depot of the Rock Island R. R. Title very short and perfect. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x150 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN VILLAGE OF Glencoe, on lake shore; would sell furniture and rent house. Inquire of MORRIS & WILLIAMS, 13 and 15 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 142x132 ft., ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.: Englewood lots, 269 feet, east front, on Tracey-av., near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, choice property, and at a bargain.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, fine building lots in best location. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CHICAGO & NORTH-western Car Shops. Non resident owner. Sell very cheap; long time. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—30 COTTAGES AND 2-STORY HOUSES at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 CASH WILL BUY A SPLENDID bargain in acre property, west of Central Park, near Madison-st. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWORK PARK, LOT 50X175 feet; price $450; monthly payments of $25; near church and school. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN O. OSBORNE, 133 EAST Madison-st., Room 7: Choice residence lots, adjoining Hawthorne, one mile west of Lawndale, on the Ogden-av. road, and near Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad depot at Hawthorne; price from $250 to $350; monthly payments of $10.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOME IN GLENCOE, gothic house, 9 rooms, with every convenience, large improved lot, and barn, the whole place decidedly attractive and complete. HOVEY, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—I have 20 acres at Washington Heights which I will sell much below the market price. It is all subdivided, lays high, and on the line of the proposed Chicago & Danville Railroad. Address S. H. MYERS, 366 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-second-st.; ¼ cash and balance at the end of 9 years; extraordinary terms. For a few days only. S. E. GROSS, Room 15, Major Block, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 100 FEET, SOUTH front, near Stewart-av. and Sixty-first-st.; a great bargain. The surrounding improvements are in every way first-class. We consider this one of the cheapest lots in the market. Fifty-eight daily passenger trains; commutation, $45 per year. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, SPLENDID BUILDing lots on Sixty-first-st.; sidewalks laid, shade trees planted; good improvements on adjoining lots. We are prepared to furnish money and build to order upon these lots thirty, forty, or fifty houses. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, COTTAGE AND lot, $2,350; one-fourth cash, balance monthly until paid for. This is a great chance for a man of small means to secure a home in one of the finest locations of Englewood. Fifty-eight daily passenger trains; commutation, $45 per year. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., BETWEEN FORTIETH and Forty-first-sts., east front, 100x180.
Block at Egandale, just north of Fifty-fifth-st., between Egandale and Woodlawn-avs. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—20 ACRES, ON Halsted-st.; a big chance to subdivide. Very liberal terms. HULBURD & CO., 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1,320 FEET ON FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. boulevard, near Halsted-st.; a bargain. HULBURD & CO.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT, ALL grove, 165x180, near Sixty-second-st., at Englewood. There is nothing finer on the South Side for an investment or a residence. The macadamizing with broken stone this fashionable avenue from Thirty-ninth-st. to Englewood is creating a widespread inquiry for desirable lots. Title absolutely perfect. Abstract furnished. Thirty minutes by steam-cars to and from this growing suburb; 58 daily passenger trains. Commutation, $45 per year. HULBURD & CO., 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LAKE-ST., AT NORTH-western Car-Works, $700; $200 down; long time. Also, half-acre lots, Washington Heights, $500 to $700; $50 cash, balance 5 years, 6 per cent; abstract with each sale. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES UPON CHICAGO, MILwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in Sec. 27, 40, 13.
60 acres north of Austin, in Sec. 5, 39, 13.
40 acres in 5-acre blocks, Riverside.
20 acres in 5-acre blocks, Hawthorne.
30 acres near Lawndale.
5 acres in Iglehart's Subdivision upon railroad and boulevard, in Sec. 7, 38, 14.
20 acres upon Eighty-third-st., in Sec. 33, 38, 14.
20 acres in Sec. 34, 38, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 16, 37, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 29, 38, 14.
Acres in Sec. 27, 37, 14.
Acres in Sec. 31, 38, 15.
Acres in Sec. 25, 38, 14.
Acres in Sec. 22, 38, 14.
Acres in Sec. 14, 38, 14.
Acres in Sec. 11, 38, 14.
Acres in Sec. 3, 38, 14.
A fine list of lands by the acre in all parts of Hyde Park, at prices and terms that will insure good profit to purchasers.
A fine list of residence property in Hyde Park and vicinity.
CHACE & ABELL,
184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—A LUXURIOUS COUNTRY SEAT IN Michigan, of 1,500 acres, with lake, residences, fountains, mills, etc., fitted up for a retired gentleman of fortune and leisure. Value, $150,000.
A splendid first-class stock, dairy, and fruit farm of 1,100 acres, near the above; $66,000.
New brick residence, 15 rooms, at Highland Park, $15,000.
Marble-front residence, 15 rooms, on University place, (worth $15,000), $18,000.
Stock and dairy farm of 240 acres near Elgin, Ill., $10,500.
Neat dwelling at Highland Park, very low, $4,000.
Call from 9 to 4 p. m., at Room 29 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—COAL LAND AT BRAIDWOOD; 80 acres in Section 12, in Grundy County, in centre of great coal field, now being worked. Address MIDDLETON, P. O. Box 1995, New York.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY GOOD 10-ROOM house and one acre land; abundance of fruit, &c., near depot, in pleasant village of 1,500 inhabitants; 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100,000 ACRES FARMING LANDS FOR sale in Iowa; also, in Missouri and Wisconsin, on long time; large tracts suited to farming colonies. JAMES R. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—750 ACRES CHOICE MISSOURI FARM and timberlands at $4 per acre. Titles perfect. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 60 ACRES, in McHenry County, Ill., adjoining town of Huntley Grove, convenient to public school. Price, $50 per acre, including house, barns, etc. Very easy terms. Owner in going to California. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, at Delovan, Tazewell County, Ill. The land is of the best quality. Terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Reaper Block, Room 42, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$3,200 ADJUSTED CLAIM AGAINST Lamar Insurance Company. Address K 92, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $20,000; real estate paper wanted; loans on leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN—$3,000 CASH IN HAND ON inside real estate for 5 years. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 158 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses on leased land, and good collateral security, at Room 5, 143 South Clark-st. K. WINNE.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON CITY property or improved Illinois farms within 100 miles of Chicago. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON IMPROVED real estate. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS ON CHICAGO real estate. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

$2,000 OR $3,500 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, by SEWELL CLARK, Room 13, Otis Building, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

$8,000 OR $10,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security. Will buy purchase money mortgages. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

$25,000—WE HAVE THIS AMOUNT ON HAND to loan on inside real estate in sums of $5,000 each. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

SEWING-MACHINE AGENTS AND OTHERS CAN get their property insured in good companies at the office of E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. BUSH, 347 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 1184 PRAIRIE-AV.; RENT $65 per month; 14 rooms. Apply to ROBT. RAE, No. 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY GOOD HOUSE, WITH 8 CHAMbers and 2 double parlors, all modern improvements, in one of the very best locations in the city—on the lake shore—for the board of 3 very quiet people; good barn on the premises; the best of reference given and required. Address HOME, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front residence, 11 rooms, 1026 Wabash-av. Inquire of FERD. W. PECK, Room 3, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE, 984 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth; only $30 per month. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, 982.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 110 LOOMIS-ST. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HOUSES, 6 ROOMS, GOOD neighborhood, six minutes' walk from Union Park. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 7 LARGE rooms and summer kitchen, on a 50-foot lot, with barn, 322 West Harrison-st. Inquire of J. GARRETT, 433 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING, 12 ROOMS, brick basement, hot and cold water; rent $60 per month. Inquire at 418 Warren-av., or at Room 59, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. E. L. KNOTT.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold bath, and gas fixtures. No. 122 Throop-st. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING NO. 8 NORTH Ada-st.; gas, water; 7 rooms. OMAR BUSHNELL, 130 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM COTTAGE, thoroughly carpeted; carpets for sale, or will rent reasonable. South Side. Apply 884 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—514 WABASH-AV., BRICK HOUSE, FURnished. Apply at 171 East Madison-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON SOUTH Side; furniture for sale; house full of first-class lodgers. Address E 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, pantry, and water in kitchen, in good neighborhood, 406 West Erie-st., near Ashland-av. N. B. GRAY.

TO RENT—A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, CLOSETS, and pantry; attic floored. Inquire of J. G. JONES, on premises, 842 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEment house No. 9 South May-st., 10 rooms, has been thoroughly repaired, and has all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.; rent, $75. Apply to the owner, 187 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED RESIdence at Highland Park; new, brick, neat barn, and grounds. Address or call from 2 to 5 p. m. at Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS AT Evanston till Oct. 1, within easy distance of station; has bath-room, laundry, etc. A delightful house for those wishing quiet, and cool breezes. Address Box 1853, Evanston.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FINE DESK ROOM. APPLY TO E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS, INQUIRE IN BUILDING 109 Fifth-av., Room 5.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 177 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, WITH or without board, in brick house; 115 Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. No. 74 Twenty-sixth-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; transients accommodated. Apply at Room 48, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS, WITH USE OF GAS and bath, in 3-story brick-house. 638 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PART OF A PLEASANT HOUSE, ONE block from Union Park, well-furnished, to a small family for the meals of myself and child; also a pleasant front room, with alcove, well-furnished, without board, in a strictly private family. Address, or call at No. 11 Union Park-place.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suite, for gentlemen; also good brick barn with all conveniences. 842 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, with bath-room, hot and cold water; also one partly furnished, carpet and bedstead, with or without board, at 667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BASEMENT, partly furnished; good location for first-class day-board. Address, for three days, K 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF SOUTH CANAL-st., 6 rooms, closets and pantries, well finished, gas and water; rent cheap.

TO RENT—1074 WABASH-AV., A SUITE OF UNfurnished front rooms with large closet attached, and one large back room; board can be obtained within a few doors.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; also front parlor; House has all modern improvements. Apply at 884 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE AND ONE LARGE room, furnished or unfurnished; will not rent for housekeeping. 170 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—AT 12 ELDRIDGE-COURT, FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms. Also furnished basement. House has all modern improvements.

TO RENT—AT 491 MICHIGAN-AV., A NICELY furnished room for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. House has all modern improvements.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 112 South Green-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, CONtaining 5 rooms; furniture for sale, cheap. Apply at 15 Grant-st., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—AT $12.50 PER MONTH, A SUITE OF 4 rooms, in the new building at the northwest corner of Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the building between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELEgantly furnished rooms can be had at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; comfort a specialty; go and see them.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, AND WATER, at 425 May-st., at $25 per month.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, PARTLY furnished. Price $20 per month. 207 West Jackson-st., near Aberdeen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, AT 7 North Green-st., $16 per month.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms on first floor; will furnish gas and attendance, No. 1062½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A VALUABLE OFFICE ON FIRST floor, Wabash-av., near South Water-st.; also offices and desk rooms over Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av., and basement under same; also third floor, corner of Wabash-av. and South Water-st.; low to good tenants. Apply to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—JUNE 1, THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-story and basement brick building, with steam power, rear in the of 13 Harmon-court, now occupied by The Standard. It would be good for a steam laundry or for manufacturing. Apply to EDWARD GOODMAN, on the premises.

TO RENT—STORES—80 FEET FRONT BY 182 FEET deep, on Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn, to be improved.
Will build stores 20, 40, 60, or 80 feet front, and finish to suit tenants. Apply to C. M. UPDIKE, corner Taylor-st. and Pacific-av.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 93 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; also 6 large rooms, and a small tenement. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st. and 106 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—STORE 40 NO. RANDOLPH-ST., 25X100, 4 stories and basement, finished in the best manner. Apply to the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 42 and 44 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER. INquire on premises, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 892 STATE-ST.; 100 FEET walnut top counter and shelving, suitable for dry goods, for sale. Inquire of MANNHEIMER BROS., 224 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 728 STATE-ST., JUST SOUTH OF Fourteenth-st., for a packing-house or for manufacturing purposes. Inquire of the owner at Second National Bank. D. F. CAMERON.

TO RENT—THE WELL-LIGHTED, HANDSOME store, 692 Wabash-av., now occupied by O'Brien's Art Emporium.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT AT 187 SOUTH CLARK-st., cheap if taken right away. Inquire at 185 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors of building No. 164 Madison-st., near LaSalle, desirable for offices and sleeping apartments. Cheapest rent in city. Look to your interest and examine. Apply to janiotr of building.

TO RENT—LARGE BARN AND SHEDS, NO. 474 West Twelfth-st. $6. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES AND LOFTS above, 20x115, on State-st., opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel. Inquire at Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A BRICK STORE SITuate in the most desirable part of the North Side. Address, stating style of business, O 39, Tribune office.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman and wife wish to take charge of a furnished house for the season. Best of care taken of house and furniture. Willing to pay a small rent. Unexceptionable references given. O 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, for the summer, or for one year. Only two in family. Best of reference furnished. Address, for 5 days, stating lowest terms and location, K 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 521 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, A small house or cottage. Best of reference given. Address E 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife. North Side preferred. Send particulars to 123 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, WITH pantry and closets, convenient to street cars, and price moderate. Address J. V. ADAMS, Post-Office Box 8000, city.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—FROM 5 TO 8 HORSE POWER STEAM boiler and fittings complete. Address Y 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LARGE AIR-PUMP. ADDRESS 536 Archer-av., giving size, price, and where to be seen.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAM MILSOM, CLAIRVOYANT, REMOVED to 176 West Madison-st. Consultation to ladies only.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

33 PARK-AV.—TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite; private family. Unexceptionable references required.

115 FOURTH-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—TO rent, pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board; brick house; terms reasonable.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen; also first-class day-board.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; $7 per week.

384 WABASH-AV.—LARGE AND PLEASANT rooms and board for gentlemen and their families; also sleeping rooms and board for single gentlemen.

387 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives can be accommodated with rooms and board. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also, day board. A good barn to rent.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Day board, $5 per week. References exchanged.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, rooms, furnished or unfurnished for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Day board reasonable.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished and unfurnished rooms with superior table. A few table boarders accommodated. References given and required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room for gentlemen and wife; also, room for single gentleman, with first-class table; references required.

867 WABASH-AV.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class table. One or two day boarders accommodated.

1092 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A SUITE OF unfurnished connecting parlors, with first-class board, in a private family.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House Hotel. Excellent table and rooms at $5 per week. Families at reduced rates.

West Side.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A pleasant, elegantly furnished front room on reasonable terms, with every convenience and the very best table.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted who desire the comforts of a home.

56 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW NICE BOARDers accommodated in private family, at $4.50 per week.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a single gentleman; house has all modern improvements; board unexceptionable.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—NICE accommodations for married couple; also for two young gents, at $7 per week; only one block from Madison-st., near Union Park; delightful summer residence.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE NICELY furnished front room and two rooms en suite, with board. To permanent parties price reasonable.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with a nicely furnished room; first-class table; private family.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts.—Bookkeepers, salesmen, &c., can get board and room at $6 to $8 per week. Best accommodations.

Country.

AT EVANSTON—TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A suite of front rooms to rent, handsomely furnished, with board; one of the finest locations in the place; terms, $22 per week. Address E 71, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DAY-BOARD WITHIN TEN MINUTES' walk of the Tribune office. Address, stating location and price, O 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE, BY GENTLEman and wife, one large furnished room, with alcove and closet, or two furnished rooms, with first-class board. Address, stating terms and location, F 70, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ROOMS IN PLEASANT LOCATION on North Side, for gentleman and wife. References given and required. Address K 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A SINGLE lady, where dinner can be had at 6:30 p. m. Location between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts., Michigan and Wabash-avs.; terms, $7 to $10 per week. Address O 11, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOK STORE FOR SALE IN THE flourishing town of Dixon, Ill., 98 miles west of Chicago, on the Northwestern Railroad; a good stand well assorted with books, stationery, wall-paper, toys, fancy goods, &c.; will be sold at private sale; capital required $5,000; must be sold in the next 10 days; reasons for selling good. Dixon is the county seat of Lee County; population about 6,000, and is destined to be an important manufacturing town; terms cash. For further information, address or call on REYNARD BROS., Dixon, Ill.

A CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON for sale; doing a good business, and will be sold at a bargain, as present owner has other business. 563 South Canal-st.

A LAUNDRY IN RUNNING ORDER AND HAVING a good custom, on State-st., for sale. Apply immediately, to Z 83, Tribune office, as owners have got other business.

A SASH AND DOOR FACTORY FOR SALE; BEST location in the city, with all new and first-class machinery, with cheap rent. Address Z 41, Tribune office.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED LIGHT MANUFACTURing business, where the small capital of $1,000 is required, for sale; reasons for selling, ill-health. Apply at 119 South Desplaines-st.

A LARGE BILLIARD HALL, AT A BARGAIN, for sale—(Very well adapted for a concert saloon), together with a fine fitted up saloon in the best business location on West Madison-st.; this business can be bought also without billiards and stock. For particulars, inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, 75 South Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP FOR SALE; REAson for selling, going into other business. Call at 77 Blue Island-av.

A MAN WITH $300 OR $400 CAPITAL CAN BUY A well-established cigar and tobacco store in the best location in this city. Address K 9, Tribune office.

A PRINTER WITH SOME CASH CAPITAL, OR having a small job office (with steam preferred) can learn of an advantageous connection by addressing or calling at 348 Wabash-av.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars, who wishes to engage in an established and legitimate business, can find an opening worthy of investigation by addressing K 17, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

GREAT BARGAIN, WITH LEASE OF DWELLing, a desirable meat market and packing house for sale. Good location. Daily sales large. Inquire of H. UNDERWOOD & SON, 25 Market-st.

GROCERY STORE AND BOARDING HOUSE, TOgether or separate, cheap. Call at 214 North Halsted-st., corner Fourth-st.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SMALL FOUNDRY, SITUATED AT NO. 531 ELSton-road, for sale, in order and ready for occupancy. Will make terms to suit purchaser, or will take real estate in part payment. DYER, LAMB & CO., Redfield-st.

THE LEADING MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABlishment in a city of 8,000 inhabitants, for sale; also a fine stock of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, &c. Stock in fine order, and the best trade in the city. Here is a fine bargain for a live business man. The stock of cloths and goods about $5,000. We are now running ten tailors. Apply to or address H. B. PIERCE, 102 South Clark-st., Room 6.

THE BEST PAYING BILLIARD AND SAMPLE room on the West Side for sale; will be sold cheap; good reasons for selling. Address K 22, Tribune office.

$250 WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF INTEREST in an old-established money-making office business. To the right party the above amount clear profit can be realized every month. G. HALL, 15 South Canal-st., Room 1.

$1,000 WILL BUY AN ICE CREAM SALOON and restaurant, old established, cash business. Call at 210 Milwaukee-av.

$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well established cash business, paying half that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

$1,000 WILL BUY MY HALF INTEREST, INcluding two horses and buggy, in a good paying business, which I cannot attend to; $700 ready cash only required. Room 3, 36 LaSalle-st., 10 to 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFTER BUYING A HOUSE SEE THAT IT IS INsured in companies that have always paid dollar for dollar. E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

A. SHOLZ, MANUFACTURER OF RAG-CARPETS, corner Mohawk and Menominee-sts. Custom work promptly attended to. Carpets for sale.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLD gold, silver, firearms, and all goods of value, at the Exchange Loan Office, 203 East Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of Harding & Williston is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, May 24, 1873. F. HARDING, GEO. D. WILLISTON.

E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LASALLE-ST., INSURE miscellaneous goods of all kinds for good people at fair rates.

GO TO THE PEOPLE'S STORE, IF YOU WANT to buy cheap. 573 State-st.

PARTIES BUYING IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN the country can have the same insured at fair rates by E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

REAL ESTATE MEN SHOULD SEE THAT THEIR customers are insured in reliable companies. E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

TO INVENTORS—I WILL TAKE HOLD OF ANY good patent and sell it on commission. Address K 20, Tribune office.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS—I want to represent in several States first class houses on commission. Address E 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAND baby carriage, or perambulator, cheap for cash. Address, stating price and how long in use, O 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT IMMEDIATELY WITH responsible parties for the erection of ten houses at North Evanston. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT IMMEDIATELY FOR the erection of a block of buildings on East Van Buren-st. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, FARMERS, YOUNG men going West, and everybody that needs a tent, wagon cover, horse blanket, or camp equipage of any kind, firearms, etc., to go at once the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st., and get your goods at half price.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND—ABOUT 60 YARDS floor oil cloth, good soda fountain, 6 ice-cream tables, 12 dining chairs, one 8 or 9 feet show-case. Must be cheap. Call for two days at 875 Wabash-av., after 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—TO PURCHASSE AN ICE BOX, suitable for ale or beer. Address E 70, Tribune office.

WANTED TO BUY A DRUG-STOCK AND FIXtures; must be in good location. Address K 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN THAT can furnish from $2,000 to $5,000 cash, or good secured paper, to take the executive control of a business that will pay from $20 to $30 per day. Address E 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CONTRACTOR TO BUILD A BLOCK of residences, worth $30,000, and take half cash and balance in outside lots. Address E 98, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK. APply at 529 Hubbard-st., corner of Paulina.

WANTED—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to run a retail grocery store, help at the books, and make himself generally useful. Address with wages expected, and references. K 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen, J. A. KING & CO., 628 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WHO HAS EXPERIence in the fire insurance business. Address E 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG CLERK; ONE acquainted with city business only need apply. Call at corner of Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av., with references.

Trades.

WANTED—A CARPENTER TO DO GENERAL work around a packing house; one who has a general knowledge of machinery and willing to do anything. To such a one good wages will be paid, by the month or quarter, as he may choose. None other need apply. 536 Archer-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtographic art; a good chance. Call at SMITH'S Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE outlining of metallic signs can hear of a good chance. Inquire immediately at 177 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—HARNESS MAKERS, AT 183 TWENTY second-st., between State-st., and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PRACTIAL SHOEMAKER, ONE who speaks German preferred. 207 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 820 South State-st.; good wages paid.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HARNESSMAKERS AT 23 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—10 PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS. Call at 7 o'clock ready for work, Room 15, 177 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painters at 301 and 303 Seventh-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF factory of 50 to 75 men for the manufacture of cabinet-ware; must understand machinery; none but first-class mechanics need apply. Address, with reference, M 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CALCIMINERS AND painters; steady work. Apply early this morning. REED & GANT, 50 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A CARRIAGE TRIMmer, to go to Clinton, Iowa. Will be at 21 West Lake-st. J. H. FLANAGAN.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAKers; those used to furnace work preferred. J. W. McMILLAN & CO., 19 and 21 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—GOOD CLOTHING CUTTERS. APPLY at H. A. & KOHN BROS., 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR—EARLY. DANIELS, 55 West Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 GRADERS, CHOPPERS, AND tracklayers for Wisconsin Central R. R.; also one boarding-boss. 39 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, &c., at good wages and steady employment. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OF ALL trades who desire a specialty, to sell on commission to address P. O. Box 22, Nunda, Ill.

WANTED—A QUICK, INTELLIGENT BOY FOR soda counter. BUCK & RAYNER, 117 Clark-st.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON, A BUSINESS Methodist man. None other need apply. BRADLEY & CO., 772 Carroll-st., corner Hoyne-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN CITY AND country, to sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive compound for kerosene oil; $8 a day easily made on small capital. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY 15 OR 16 years old; first-class references required. 101 Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR USEFUL GOODS of ready sale; profits large. Save money by calling, before buying, on A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $34 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN TO WORK IN a stable; none but a man that understands his business need apply at 206 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—30 OR 40 MEN TO DIG AND SHOVEL clay at the steam brick-yard of the Great American Brick-Machine Company on Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—25 FIRST-CLASS WAITERS (WHITE). Call at 225 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, in a small family. Reference required. Apply at 107 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS GENeral housework, to travel and spend 4 months away from the city with a private family. Norwegian or German preferred. 866 West Monroe-st.; apply at the front door.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COOK, IRON, and wash; either Swede, Norwegian, or German, that can speak English. Apply 435 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for family of three. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply 558 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-first.

WANTED—AT 214 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., A GIRL to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—A TRUSTY YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL family, to help to do general house work, and take care of children; 486 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSE-WORK, at 47 Goethe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY OF three persons, in a near suburban city. Good cook, ironer, and washer, good wages. Apply immediately at 159 Lasalle-st., Room 31.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL AT NO. 9 South Curtis-st. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply to 73 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, OR NORWEgian girl, one who understands general housework thoroughly; no other need apply. 892 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good, plain cook, and understadd washing and ironing. Apply at 1074 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family small; Scandinavian preferred; wages $5 per week. Apply 448 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS OF age to take care of a baby and assist with light housework in a small family. Inquire at 97 Sixteenth-st. Wages, $1.50 a week.

WANTED—AT 398 WEST JACKSON-ST., A COMpetent girl to do general housework.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; Swede or German preferred; reference required. Apply at 630 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; a German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY MAID and also a good dining-room girl. JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 and 116 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL TO DO second work and wait on table. Apply at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR UP-STAIRS work and take care of children, and one for kitchen work; must understand plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 85 West Adams-st., corner of Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 1037 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WORK IN KITCHEN. Apply at No. 348½ South State-st. O. J. BATES.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 706 West Monroe-st. Come ready for work.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY COOK at No. 159 LaSalle-st., fifth floor. Good wages paid to the right woman.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL house at 155 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; GOOD WAGES TO THE right kind of a girl. Apply, after 10 a. m., at 1310 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 696 Washinton-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girls. Apply at the ADAMS HOUSE, corner of Clark and Harrison-sts.

Milliners.

WANTED—3 GOOD MILLINERS TO GO INTO THE country; good situations to competent parties. Apply, immediately, to GAGE BRO. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICES FOR MILLINery. Also, two for dressmaking. None but those who know how to sew need apply at 636 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT 752 MICHIGAN-av., sewing girls and dress-makers.

WANTED—TO TAILORESSES—A FIRST-CLASS hand on custom-pantaloons, at 156 North Green-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR HAND AND MACHINE-sewing on coats. Apply at 168 Townsend-st.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS, AT 27 EAST Polk-st.

WANTED—FOUR SHIRT IRONERS, ONE starcher, and two wash-women at the New York Steam Laundry, 279½ West Madison-st. Come early.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS. GOOD EXPErienced hands will receive good wages and constant employment at 108, 108, and 110 State-st. CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at 118 to 124 South State-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT 148 WABASH-AV., IRVING HOUSE, 6 first-class laundry girls, immediately.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 GIRLS—YOU CAN FIND THE BEST of situations, without any fee, at 385 Wabash-av. MRS. BALKAM'S office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIX KITCHEN GIRLS AT THOMSON'S Restaurant, 81 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FULLY COMPETENT TO take charge of bundle washing; also, one good starcher. Inquire at the Oriental Steam Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IN RESTAURANT, A FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply at 348½ South State-st., to-day.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GIRLS TO ASSORT rags. Inquire in the morning at 7 o'clock, at No. 10 Taylor-st., near State.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND A cigar store. None need apply unless living with her parents. 254 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES TO SELL FASTselling goods to ladies in city and country. Small capital required. Room 3, 39 West Lake-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous--Continued.

WANTED—A SCRUB GIRL, IMMEDIATELY, AT CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 479, 481, and 483 State-st., corner Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS MAKing nice bouquets and selling plants. Inquire at 74 East Madison-st. D. W. HIGBIE.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, or collector, by a reliable party who can furnish security if required. Address K 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO THORoughly understands the grocery and provision trade as salesman, to sell on commission or salary; security given when necessary. Address K 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SHIPping, or receiving clerk; good references; 7 years' experience. Address K 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A LAW office, or to prepare or copy law papers temporarily, by a man of upwards of 20 years' experience in the profession. Address X L, Room 16 No. 89 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ABLE-BODIED young man who has been in the leaf tobacco line in New York; would like to procure a situation in the same line, but would have no objection to enter any other line of business. Best of New York and Chicago references can be given. Please address F. H., care of A. REISSMAN, 14 North Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A coal office, grocery, or book store. Best of reference given. Address K 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO DO chores for a private house, morning and evening, for his board. Address K 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, in a hardware store; has had experience; good reference. Address K 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business of fire insurance. Address E 94, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED machine hands on sticker, tenoner, moulder, shaper, or scroll saw. Address FR. DVORAK, care Fr. Schultz, 111 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CONFECTIONER and first-class ice-cream maker, with the very best of recommendations. Please address E 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION—BY A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL OR RESTAURANT cook. Good references. Address K 16, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN IN A private family; understands the care of horses, driving carriage, and making himself useful about the house; can furnish good references from last place. Address K 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A steady and industrious man, thoroughly competent (English); highest city references. Address N 8, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family. Call or address No. 127 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 FIRST-CLASS GIRLS to do second-work or housework in a small family. Call, for two days, at 207 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private house, where there is a second-girl. Reference if required. Please call, for two days, at No. 23 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond-work. The best of city references. Apply at 350 Catharine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL WHO understands general housework, as cook or second-girl. American family preferred. Please call at 82 Sedgwick-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL JUST arrived, in a small American family. Apply at 5 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman as chambermaid or dining room girl in a private family. Address J K, 11 West Kansas-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENEral housework in a private family. Call at 350 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do general housework in a small family, or second work. Address 142 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, TO DO light second work or take care of children. Call at 147 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family, or dining-room work. Call at corner Seventeenth and Burnside-sts., grocery store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work in a private family, or chamber work in a private boarding house. Apply at 1121 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, TO DO chamber work and dining room work. Apply at 971 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work in a private family; good references given. Please call or address C M, 383 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE SECOND girl, in a respectable private family; can be seen for 2 days. 839 Indiana-av.; references given if required.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD GIRL FOR table or second work. Inquire at her present place, 702 Michigan-av. West side preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RELIABLE girls, one as first-class cook in a boarding house or private house, the other as laundress or to do second work. Apply northwest corner of Harrison and Loomis-sts., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid in a hotel. Call or address N D, 128 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework. Please call at 210 West Randolph-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL woman nurse. Call at 238 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE TO TAKE child at my house. Call at 11 Lancaster-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR some respectable family; good references given. Address L H, 190 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper. Will teach and take entire care of children, sew, and do light work. Apply at 388 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE STAR EMPLOYment Office, for cooks and chambermaids, on the lakes. Captains will find the best of help at No. 5 West Madison-st.; hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding and private houses can get supplied on short notice. Branch office, 128 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN to travel in the care of children or an invalid. Address ALICE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL DESIRES a situation in a first-class family to wait on a delicate lady, take care of children, or do any light work. No objection to travel. Best reference. Address H 37, Tribune office, for three days.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY AMOUNT OF CASH CUSTOMERS FOR GOOD driving horses. Who has them? Have a bay mare 15½ hands, sound, kind, will trot to the pole in 2:45, and will sell her dead low; also a beautiful gray horse, 15.3, rangy, weight 1,150, very full mane and tail, kind in any harness, and will sell him cheap. Room and customers for 100 horses this week. Sale stables of horses, buggies, wagons and harness, 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

AT 353, 355 AND 357 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. CAN be found clarences, landaus, coupes, phaetons, buggies, etc., at manufacturers' prices. G. L. BRADLEY.

COME TO 344 WABASH-AV., AND BUY A NEW OR second-hand carriage, buggy, pony, phaeton, or delivery wagon at cost. J. H. CARSON.

E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LA SALLE-ST., CORNER Adams, will insure your horses, carriages, &c., at fair rates.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PARK CARRIAGE, pair of sound, gentle, sorrel mares, and harness, all complete; an elegant family rig, the property of a party having no further use for them. Apply from 9 to 10 a. m., Room 3, Rice & Jackson building, corner of West Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also two second-hand buggies, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT MARE, WEIGHT 900; safe for a lady to drive; fast; not afraid of cars. Dr. WARREN, 826 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—TWO DOUBLE TEAMS WITH WAGons and harness; teams are now working for $5 per day; will trade for property and pay difference. M. HAYES, I. C. R. R. dock, or 641 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK MARE; CAN TROT IN 2:45. Bay horse, 16 hands, can trot in 3:10. Fine saddle mare. Black horse, weighs 1,200 lbs. Dray horse, weighs 1,600 lbs. Also, several good drivers. All guaranteed. Omaha Stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG HORSE, WEIGHS 1,200 lbs., works double or single, sound, and kind; also buggy horse, 6 years old, black, good stepper, sound, and kind; can be driven by a lady. Apply at 221 and 223 West Harrison-st.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, MANUFACTURers of fine top and open buggies, road and business wagons, &c., factory corner Sedgwick and Division-sts., salesroom 325 State-st.; a full line on hand for sale at low prices.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP-CARTS, AND HARness to match; team harness, wagon harness, dray harness, and all kinds of harness, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—DUMP-CARTS, AND HARNESS TO match, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

H. B. HILL, 27 AND 29 SOUTH CLINTON-ST., has a great variety of fine carriages and buggies, and sells them at reasonable prices.

IF ANYONE HAS A FIRST-CLASS QUIET HORSE and harness to dispose of, to be taken out in painting, graining, or calcimining he can apply at 88 Blue Island-av.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale new and second-hand buggies, phaetons, express wagons, horse and harness. Horses, buggies, and carriages, to let at all times; 20 new Concords for prices lower than ever.

PASTURAGE—EXCELLENT FEED, WATER, AND shade near city. C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A STYLISH, WELL-broken saddle horse. Address E 72, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PRIVATE LESSONS given to ladies, gentlemen, and children, by an experimented French gentleman. Good pronunciation and perfect understanding guaranteed in three months, so as to make pupils able to hold conversation. For further particulars address MR. AUGUSTE, 340 Huron-st.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN THE FRENCH LANguage by a teacher of experience, private or classes; terms moderate. Address H 11, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MILTON J. RUSSELL, JOB PRINTer; call immediately on Henry Sears & Co., No. 6 Lake-st., corner State, and get a letter there for you. Important.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY WHO HAD THE BAY saddle horse for sale on Wabash-av., Saturday afternoon, may find a purchaser by addressing M 72, Tribune office, stating where he can be seen.

SPORTING.

The Coming Billiard Matches in Chicago—The Trigger.

Sporting Matters at the East.

Mr. Henry Manheimer, member of a well-known of a billiard-table manufacturing firm of this city, was yesterday appointed stakeholder for the first match between Ubassy and Bessunger, and forfeit money amounting to $125 a side has been deposited in his hands. The game, as was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, will be a three-ball one, and will be played with 2⅜ inch balls on a Collender table, Bessunger receiving the odds of a discount. It will be played on Thursday evening, at the Amphitheatre, on Clinton street, Mr. Foley having been successful in engaging it for that evening only. Where the other two games will be played cannot be stated, but it will be in the largest hall that can be secured in the city. The audience at the first match will undoubtedly be a tremendous one. Every amateur billiard-player in the city seems determined to be present, judging from the number of questions that were put to Tom Foley yesterday concerning the place of playing and the possibility of securing eligible seats. When it is considered that Bessunger is almost, if not fully, the equal of any three-ball player in the country, it can be seen that the game will be as exciting as any ever played in Chicago. Ubassy will make every effort to win the first game, because it will really be the most difficult one of the three to win, and a large amount of money will be bet against him. His game with Rhines on Sunday afternoon did not impress the spectators very favorably, but in the evening he played 200 points with Tom Foley, and astonished him by making the requisite number in four innings, the score being 2, 50, 60, 88. Thomas played the French game but little better than he can speak the French language, making only eleven points. There were only a few persons present at the exhibition, and they were principally sporting men, who had formed but a poor opinion of his skill, owing to the way he played in the afternoon. When the game closed, however, they confessed freely that they had never seen such billiard-playing before, and that they believed that Ubassy could give respectable odds to any of our American players. These men will be found betting heavily on the game to be played on Thursday evening. If Tom Foley is possessed of the sense he is generally credited with, he will not charge more than 50 cents for a general admission ticket to that game. The reserved seats may be put at 75 cents or $1, but the immense amount of space away from the immediate vicinity of the billiard-table should be disposed of at a cheaper rate. The management will find a highly remunerative audience in the house if it adopts this plan.

Last evening, in Foley's Hall, Ubassy discounted George Slosson a game of 170 points, and was defeated by 35. His total score was 805, and his average almost 9. His largest run was 63. Slosson played remarkably well for one who makes no pretentions to three-ball billiards, averaging nearly 6. He made several double-figure runs, the highest being 24.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Ubassy will play an exhibition game at Doty & Rhines' hall, probably with Mr. Rhines.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

On next Friday afternoon, Capt. Bogardus and Abe Kleinman will shoot at 100 single birds, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary, for a stake of $100 a side. The match will occur at Dexter Park.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—One of the best games of the season was played between the Athletics and Atlantics this afternoon, on Union Grounds, in the presence of 6,000 spectators. There were only two errors in the entire game, and those occurred in the seventh inning, giving the Athletics two unearned runs and the victory. Every other run was earned:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—4
Atlantics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

To-day was the first of the grand trotting meeting on Deerfoot Park, for the benefit of the Trainers' and Drivers' Association. Two good trots were contested. In the first, J. D. McMann, President, and Dan Mace, Secretary of the Association, handled the ribbons over the competing horses, the former for the first time in many years. The contestants in this race were James K. Polk, Coroner, Fanny Fern, New Berlin Girl, Fred, and Black Prince. Polk won in three straight heats, the others being placed in the order named. Fred was the favorite. Time—2:34¼; 2:36; 2:36½.

The second trot was between Sensation, Castle and Ed White. They were placed in the order named. Time—2:35; 2:33; 2:36½.

Three trots are on the programme for to-morrow, one being a saddle-race, in which all the old-timers will mount the pig-skin.

NEW YORK, May 26.—At the Chantilly (Paris) races, yesterday, Boiard won the prize of the Jockey Club, or the French Derby; Flageolet, second; Apollon, third. Franc Tireur, the favorite, was nowhere. Nine horses started.

HOW THE WIND BLEW ON THE NORTH SIDE.

Yesterday afternoon, the vicinity of Clybourn and North avenues was visited during the storm by a small tornado. The severe wind first fell upon a brick-kiln on Reese street, the roof of which it carried across a lot. It then passed on to 85 feet of sidewalk at the corner of Clybourn and North avenues. This it picked up bodily, and carried it across the street, laying it down none too gently against a new frame dwelling on the corner, breaking all the windows of the house, and causing it to totter. It skipped hence to a small frame cottage, which it picked up and carried about five feet. It then descended to little pranks, one of the most amusing of which was the picking up of a boy out of a wagon, in which were several barrels of swill, and, turning him head down, deposited him in that position in a barrel of swill, and as quickly turned the barrel over, thus saving the boy from a fearful death. The lateness of the hour prevents any further account of this young tornado.

LAMP-POSTS.

Ordinances were passed by the Council providing for putting up, in this or prior years, in the West Division 330 lamp-posts, and the assessments have all been collected. Of these, 139 have been put up, and 191 have not, since the Gas Company refused to lay the mains. Of these 191, 36 are on Hubbard street, west of Sangamon; 25 on Van Buren, 23 on Ashland avenue, south of Tyler, 18 on Coolidge, west of Blue Island avenue, 18 on Twelfth street, west of Throop, and 11 on Green, from Lake to Milwaukee avenue. On the North Side, assessments have been collected for 131, of which 105 have not been put up. Of these, 21 are on Division, from Canal to the river; 16 on Ontario, from Wells to Kingsbury; 17 on Mohawk, from Clybourn to North avenue, and 10 on Kingsbury, near Chicago avenue. On the South Side, 24 have not been put up, 9 on Clark, from Twelfth to Fourteenth, and 15 on Twenty-second, near Grove.

CITY NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock a man named Andrew Peterson, while working at the Congregational Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets, was struck by a derrick, which was blown down by the violent wind. His leg was broken and his head severely cut.

The alarm of fire from Box 384, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a lot of condemned matches in the yard of Swift & Courtney's parlor match factory, No. 164 Walsh street.

Yesterday morning the dead body of a man was found floating in the lake at the foot of Adams street. The deceased was apparently about 45 years of age, and had sandy hair and mustache. He wore a black coat and pants, and gray vest. The body was much decomposed. It was taken to the Morgue to await identification. It is not improbable that the body is that of Parsons, an account of whose drowning was published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock an engine of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad ran into a wagon to which was attached a team of horses, at Twelfth and Beech streets. The driver jumped out of the wagon just before the engine struck it. For some reason the engine pushed both the wagon and horses off the track without injuring either. The horses then ran a short distance on Twelfth street, when they came in contact with another engine. Again they escaped injury, but the wagon was completely demolished. They became detached from it, and, when last seen, were going toward Bridgeport, at a high rate of speed.

A sad case of poisoning occurred on Saturday evening, on Dunning street, in the town of Lake View. Two children, a boy and girl, of Mr. Weidhoff, left the house in the afternoon to play on the prairie. At half-past 4 they returned, in apparently good health. About 20 minutes after they complained of being sick, and were soon seized with convulsions and violent vomiting. Two physicians were sent for. Little Annie, after suffering great agony, died at 6 o'clock. The boy's case yielded to medical treatment, and he recovered. He said that on the prairie they ate a kind of leaf which they supposed was tea.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

DETROIT, May 26.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning, at East Saginaw, Mich., a fire broke out in the Jackson Hall Block, on Washington street, and communicating to the adjacent block, owned by Col. Gage, entirely destroyed both blocks, together with most of the stocks of A. W. Wheat & Co., music-dealers; V. Slesinger & Co., millinery; the Singer Sewing-Machine Company, and W. A. Lyons, boots and shoes. The loss is $50,000; insured for perhaps two-thirds of that amount.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—One of Friend & Fox's paper-mills, at Lockland, O., was burned yesterday morning. The warehouse adjoining, containing much valuable stock, was saved. The loss is about $40,000; insurance $21,000, $18,000 of which is in home companies.

JARVIS, Ont., May 26.—Two-thirds of the business portion of this place was burned on Saturday night.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—The ice-house of Williams & Ferry, Sandusky, O., was destroyed by fire last night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss about $10,000. Otto Groch, coal merchant, while helping to pull down the walls, was struck by a beam and instantly killed.

DES MOINES.

State Eclectic Society—Important Decision—The Mysterious Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, May 26.—The State Eclectic Society meets here on Wednesday.

The case of R. J. Hiatt, administratrix, v. the Mutual Life Insurance Company was decided in the United States Court to-day in the defendant's favor, the jury deciding that the plaintiff's husband knew that death would result from firing a ball into his brain when he committed the act. A motion has been made for a new trial.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of John Hunter, found dead on the railroad bridge, is still in session. The physician that made the post mortem examination stated to the jury under oath to-day that the wounds that caused Hunter's death were made before he was placed on the bridge.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Removal of Manufactories—Mrs. Gen. Canby—Growing Weather—Bridge Repaired.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—The Quaker City iron works are to be removed from Richmond, Ind., to a new suburb of this city, immediately west of the river, on the Vincennes Road, called New Richmond. The Dayton boiler works and another important manufactory will be removed to the same point.

Mrs. Gen. Canby will permanently reside in this city.

The drenching rain of yesterday and last night and the present warm weather greatly benefit the growing crops.

The burned bridge on the Peru Road, by which trains were delayed on Saturday, has been repaired, and trains are again on time.

Killed by Lightning.

NEW YORK, May 26.—During a severe storm on Long Island, on Saturday evening, twelve laborers were prostrated by lightning at Foster's Meadow, and two were killed.

DES MOINES, May 26.—Seward Smith, a well-known lawyer of this city, was struck by lightning yesterday while going to church. The fluid followed his umbrella rod to the point where it rested on his shoulder, when it passed down his body and down the left leg, leaving him at the heel of the boot. He was removed at once to his home, and now lies in a precarious condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, May 26.—One of the numerous tornadoes of the season passed through Dallas County on Saturday. Houses were demolished and stock killed and maimed. The air was filled and the ground strewn with the debris of the storm. Fences were thrown down and the ground plowed and torn up. Groves and orchards were destroyed without number. Accompanying the storm was hail of huge proportions and enormous quantity. Samuel Meek, who was plowing near the Huff's settlement, was struck by lightning and killed. One of the horses he was working suffered the same fate. There was but a slight shower here to-day, and the river is falling slowly.

"Betsy and I Are Out."

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—William M. Carleton publishes in to-day's *Tribune* a card relative to the authorship of "Betsy and I Are Out," in which he says: I have thus far treated with silent contempt the alleged claims of a Mrs. or Miss Emerson to the authorship of this poem. I now deem it proper to inform the public that the statements she is said to have made concerning the matter are base, deliberate lies; that the ballad "Betsy and I Are Out," as published in the Toledo *Blade*, in 1871, was wholly my own conception and composition, and that any claims she has made to the authorship of the poem, or any part of it, places her in the position of a rank imposter and a literary pirate in the fullest sense of the term. I shall, at the proper time, disprove the contradictory and irresponsible statements which have been made concerning this matter, by sworn testimony from persons of established character and reputation.

Arkansas Affairs.

LITTLE ROCK, May 26.—The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Baxter to inquire into the alleged disturbances in Hempstead County have returned, and made their report to the Governor. While the report has not yet been given to the public, it is understood that the Commissioners state that, after a session of nearly two weeks at Washington, the capital of Hempstead County, they were unable to discover anything that partook of the nature of conspiring against any official; that Judge Kingston presided over a session of the Circuit Court during that time, and not the slightest ill-feeling was manifested by the members of either political party. Col. Robert C. Newton was to-day commissioned by Gov. Baxter a Brigadier-General of militia. That portion of the State south of the Arkansas River will be under his command.

Obituary.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, May 26.—W. A. Jordan, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Wapello County, Iowa, died at his residence in this city, at 2 o'clock this morning, of apoplexy, aged 53 years. He was operating at the time of his death three wholesale and retail establishments in this city, namely, dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes. The city is in mourning over the loss of such a prominent and worthy citizen.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Hy Baker, ex-Paymaster of the new mint, died this afternoon from the effects of recent injuries.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Steamships Hammonia and New York, from New York, and St. Patrick, from Quebec, arrived out.

BOSTON, May 26.—Arrived, the steamer Olympus, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Arrived, the steamship City of London, from Liverpool.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A man named Wall, a laborer in Baird & Bros'. sash and blind manufactory, at Dayton, Ohio, was struck with a piece of wood, in the abdomen, from the machine, on Saturday afternoon, and died yesterday morning. He leaves a family.

David James, a prominent farmer of Newburg, Mich., shot and killed, on Saturday, a colored man, John Stafford, with whom he had quarreled for several days.

The Queen's birthday was appropriately observed in Canada yesterday. Business was generally suspended.

Mambrino Temple, the famous stallion, owned by Col. Norman J. Colman, publisher of the *Rural World* at St. Louis, died on Sunday. The animal was closely related to the first stock of the country, and was valued at $10,000.

A Lexington, Ky., dispatch says that, on Sunday, on an excursion train, between that city and Winchester, Jackson Bradsford shot John Pearson, cut his head nearly off, and threw his dead body from the train. Both were colored. Jack Bradsford was arrested at Mount Sterling, and brought to Winchester for trial.

John Voigels was shot and killed in a house of ill-fame at Santa Clara, Cal., by a woman named Sabas Buvie. She says he tried to kill her with a knife, and she shot him in self-defense.

LOUISIANA.

Trial of Gen. De Blanc and Others of the St. Martinsville Tax-Resisters—The Prisoners Discharged on the Evidence of Witnesses for the Prosecution.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—Gen. De Blanc and others, from St. Martinsville, were up this morning for trial, charged by L. L. Martinet with conspiracy, etc., or, as is commonly called, Kukluxism. The following testimony was given by witnesses for the prosecution:

J. L. Peer (colored), sworn: I reside in St. Martin, and am a planter. Have resided there thirty years. I am acquainted with prisoners. Know nothing against them. The witness here desired to have the affidavit read, which was done. The witness knew of no such offense having been committed by the prisoners. I was at St. Martin in May. I know of no colored people hindered in their exercise of rights as citizens.

Victor Rochon (colored), one of the parties named in the affidavit a member of the bayonet Legislature, sworn: I know the prisoners. I never knew of their doing anything against colored people. I did inform Mr. Martinet that the fusionists intended to resist the police in our parish, and asked him to obtain United States troops to preserve the peace. I, however, know of no offense having been committed by the prisoners. None of them ever did anything to any colored man that I know of. I was present at the time of the trouble. I only saw two of the gentlemen there. I saw them where they usually were in town, by themselves, and quietly walking together.

Question by defense—You say you wanted soldiers to preserve the peace.

Answer—Yes, I did, because I did not desire the people hurt, and I knew—at least they said—that if the United States troops came all would be quiet.

Gustave Baker (colored), sworn: Reside in St. Martin, and am a teacher. I know the gentlemen prisoners. I don't know of their intimidation of colored people. These were rumors to that effect, but no one credited them. The rumor was that, if the police were whipped, the colored people would be next attacked. None of the colored people believed this, however. I did not see any of these gentlemen skirmishing with the police. Know nothing about their being connected with the affair. I was about a mile from the fighting, and, of course, could not have recognized them even if there. They never kept me from attending school, or did anything against any colored men.

Theogine Casteil (colored), sworn: I know the gentlemen, the prisoners. I know nothing against the gentlemen. They never intimidated any colored men in the parish to my knowledge. I saw them in St. Martin. They had no arms or weapons, and were peaceably walking about tending to their business.

Chas. Hersurd (colored), sworn: I keep a store in St. Martin. I know the gentlemen. They never intimidated any colored people or any one else; never intimidated me. I saw Gen. DeBlanc after he was arrested, not before. They are all quiet and peaceable. I have known them for years. Gen. de Blanc has been a friend of the colored people.

Adolph Fratt (white), sworn: I live in St. Martin. I know the gentlemen. Was there all the time. They never hurt any colored people. I did see them once—Messrs de Clouret and Bertrand—with shot-guns. Do not know whether they were connected with any body of men or not. I was not disturbed, and nobody was hurt. I saw the fight, but did not recognize any of the gentlemen there.

Thomas Baker (colored)—I reside in St. Martin, and keep a livery stable. I know the prisoners. They never troubled the colored people at all. The police are the only people that made any disturbance. They went out one evening, and, after shooting, came back again. Two of them were shot. They forced me to receive them. I never saw the prisoners make any disturbance. Gen. De Blanc, whom I have known for a lifetime, has always been the best friend of the colored man.

Lablane Adair (colored)—I am a preacher, and reside in St. Martin. I know the gentlemen. They never hurt any colored people or intimidated them in the least degree. It is true the colored people were frightened, but the white people talked to them, and they found they would not be hurt. The police came, and fired, which was returned. I kept out of the way. I have a place there, and own a plantation. After the firing the police came back. I did not go out after the police came.

Alcede Veazie (white)—I reside in St. Martin. Am Clerk of the Court. The prisoners never intimidated anybody except the Metropolitans; never intimidated the colored people. The prisoners went out to camp. I saw them when they left town, Col. DeBlanc commanding. They went quietly on horseback, armed with shotguns. It was on the 4th of May. They went about two miles from town. They were organized about ten or fifteen days. They had a list with names signed to resist the police. None of the prisoners' names were signed to this, however. I saw them every day quietly in town. I never heard them say anything against anybody but the police. I was elected Clerk of the Court, but nobody ever kept me out of it by intimidation, only through the Court. Mr. Founet was Clerk at the time. He did not resist me by force. I was elected on the Republican ticket. All the officers were white men on this ticket, the same as the Fusion ticket. The fusion officers never made any effort at intimidation of us. We are now in office. Nobody intimidates us, or even attempts to. The Fusion Clerk of the Court kept me out by an injunction. This has, however, been dissolved by Judge Castell in private chamber. No regular judgment was made. This was done in private chamber. There is some one claiming Judge Castell's office. It has never been decided. Judge Castell has held court only since the 5th of May.

Foulinell (white)—I am Deputy Sheriff. I know the prisoners. They resisted the Kellogg Government, and the metropolitan police. They said they would not submit to the Kellogg Government. The colored people had nothing to do with this. They were let alone. Nobody interfered with them.

Edward Jost (colored)—Live in St. Martin, and am Coroner of the parish. Do not know anyone but Mr. Bertrand. Never saw any of the gentlemen doing anything to anybody. None of the prisoners ever intimidated anybody. I never was interfered with in my office. They never troubled colored people.

Martinet, sworn: All I know of these gentlemen was in St. Martin. Some time before, I received information that the Fusionists intended to resist the police, and I feared they might hurt the colored people. The three gentlemen examined stated to me that they were not themselves intimidated, but other colored people were. I did not hear the colored people were going to be hurt, but I was myself afraid of that fact, and I could not get soldiers to go unless I made the affidavit. Therefore I did it. I do not know, however, of any thing they did. I only made affidavit on general principles, having an idea they were leading the Fusionists; in fact, I thought DeBlanc would be there. I had no other knowledge. I also had a letter stating there was going to be a fight. It was written by those men who said they were not intimidated. Am a member of the Legislature, Kellogg Legislature, though the McEnery Legislature also acknowledges me. I say in the affidavit that Paebor Mesers and others were intimidated. They sent me a letter with that fact. The letter was read in evidence. It stated that the Fusionists intended to fight the police at all hazards. They assured him that it was the belief of the colored people that they might be attacked, though they intended to keep out of the fight, believing that the Fusionists under Gen. DeBlanc were good men and only intended to resist the Kellogg Government.) I made the affidavit, as I have said, to bring up the troops. I consulted Judge Billings and Kellogg. The latter advised me to make the affidavit. I refuse to answer who else advised me. Gen. Grant advised Marshal Packard to use United States troops when he wanted them, and that is one of the reasons why I did it. I saw Gov. Kellogg the day I made the affidavit. He then said the police could hold out, but I didn't believe it.

The evidence for the prosecution was now closed, and the counsel for the defense, intimating that they could not offer, on their own behalf, anything stronger than had already been shown, submitted the case, whereupon the Commissiner said: "In this case there is no proof to justify the detention of the prisoners. I regret that there should be those imbued with fears which impel them to suggest to others the making of affidavits without just cause. Those who engage in this kind of work would look better attending to their own business. To be sure, the defendants have been unjustly put to the expense of time and money, but this is a sacrifice they must be content to endure for the good of the body politic."

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., May 26.—Thomas Brisbin, a brakeman on the Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, while attempting to set the brakes, fell from the train and was instantly killed, one arm and both legs being severed from the body. Twenty cars passed over him before the train could be stopped, leaving him terribly mangled and almost unrecognizable. He leaves a young wife to mourn his loss.

Almost a Serious Accident.

LOWELL, Mass., May 26.—The breaking of a platform yesterday in front of the French Catholic Church caused a good deal of excitement among the congregation. About 100 persons were precipitated to the sidewalk, a distance of six feet, and many were more or less bruised.

SPRINGFIELD.

Revision of the Statutes—A Hair Thief—The County School Superintendency—The Warehouse Commissioners—Memorial Services—Sabbath School Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—The Committee on Revision of the Statutes, appointed at the late session of the Legislature, will meet in this city to-morrow at 10 o'clock at the Senate Chamber. It is thought that Upton will be elected the Chairman. The Committee consists of Upton and Steele of the Senate, and Rountree, Hay, and Dunham of the House.

A negro, charged with cutting locks of hair from little school girls while on their way to school, was arrested in the city to-day and lodged in jail. It seems that he has been engaged at this work for some time, and little girls have complained to their parents about it, but the police had been unable to detect him until to-day. It is supposed he is working for some one, who is yet undiscovered, but the investigation of the case may bring to light the scoundrel.

A petition numerously signed by our most prominent men is out, asking Miss Bettie Lewis, one of the teachers in our city schools, to become a candidate for County Superintendent of Schools in this county, to which office she is eligible under the late law. There are already a half dozen gentlemen in the field, who have been manipulating to secure the office for some time, and they fear that Miss Lewis will consent to become a candidate, in which case they are foredoomed to certain defeat.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of conferring with the Attorney-General as to his views of their duties under the law. Gov. Beveridge has been requested and will doubtless attend the conference. It is not expected that any railroad men will be present, as none have been invited. The report that they would be, as telegraphed to Chicago, was made without authority.

The Norwood Park Building Association, of Chicago, capital, $100,000; the Riverside Company, of Shawneetown, capital, $30,000, and the Monticello Cemetery Association, of Piatt County, filed articles of association to-day.

Some strictures upon the proclamation of Gov. Beveridge and upon the action of the churches in this city, which held memorial services yesterday, having been indulged in by some of the clergy and others, because of the tendency to unite Church and State, Mr. Burrows, of the First Congregational Church, where memorial services were held last night, in the course of his eloquent remaks, said the churches are not monasteries, but unfortunate Christians are monks. During the war the loyal pulpit of the land gave forth no uncertain sound, and he could see no difference between the service which treasured the name and deeds of patriots, and that which sent them out to encounter death in defense of liberty and equal rights. He hoped to be near his dying day when he refused to preach a gospel which commended patriotism and love of country.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, May 26.—The State Sunday School Convention is to be held here, beginning to-morrow, and will continue three days. Already a large number of Sunday School workers have arrived, and more are expected to-night and in the morning. Arrangements have been completed to entertain all who come, in private families.

The Hon. George L. Huntington, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, was stricken this morning with paralysis, and his life is despaired of. He has been prominently connected with the affairs of the State and city for years past.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, North, at Baltimore—Yesterday's Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The Assembly to-day discontinued the Committee on Manses, and directed the Board of Church Erection to attend to the business of this nature in future. All the expenses incurred by the Manse Committee were ordered paid, and a resolution was passed recognizing the fidelity and zeal of the Committee. It is understood that the offensive epithet applied to the Chairman of the Committee on Saturday has been apologized for in private. The resolutions contemplating the appointment of a Committee of Conference with the Reformed Church provides that to such Committee, if appointed, shall be referred the whole question of rotary eldership. The main difference between the two Churches is that the Presbyterian elder holds office for life, the Reformed Church elder for a term of years. It is therefore argued that there would be a peculiar fitness in referring to the Committee seeking the Union of two Churches all petitions and overture, asking for a change in the nature of the elders' office.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The tenth day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was opened with prayer by the Rev. Edward R. Geary, of Oregon. The report of the Committee on Narrative was submitted and considered. It embraces the whole field of the Church, its progress, condition, &c., concluding with a list of ministers who have died during the past year. After being read, the Assembly engaged in prayer, offered by the venerable Samuel Lawrence. The report was then adopted.

The special committee to whom was referred the report accompanying the resolutions of the Committee on the Book of Praise, submitted majority and minority reports, the first recommending the adoption by the Assembly of the report and the resolutions previously submitted, and the minority recommending the continuance of the Committee on the Book of Praise for the further consideration of the subject. The report recommended for adoption stated in brief that the work has been completed by the Rev. Jos. T. Duryea, of New York, and the principal accompanying resolution was that the Committee be authorized to proceed with the work, and that, under the direction of the Committee, the Board of Publication stereotype and publish the same without waiting for the further submission of its parts to the Assembly. After considerable debate, the majority report was adopted.

The resolution providing for the discontinuance of the Committee on Manses was adopted.

Reports were made from the Committee on Bills and Overtures on a number of overtures from various Presbyteries, relative to the transfer of churches, the boundary line of synods, and and the care of immigrants at New York, Baltimore, and other prominent ports. An overture relative to a union with the General Synod of the Reformed Church was reported, with a resolution that a committee of nine be appointed to meet a similar committee from the General Synod of the Reformed Church, to confer on the practicabillty and desirability of a Union between the two Churches, and to report at the next General Assembly. Adopted.

The Rev. Dr. McGill, of New Brunswick, was proceeding to address the Assembly on rotary eldership, when the hour of noon arrived, and the Assembly adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. This afternoon having been designated for an excursion to Annapolis, nearly the entire Assembly, accompanied by a large number of ladies, took the boat for that place.

ANNAPOLIS, May 26.—Between 400 and 500 members of the Presbyterian General Assembly arrived here this afternoon and were formally received by Admiral Worden, conducted through the building and grounds of the Naval Academy, and witnessed a dress-parade of the cadets. They also visited the State and Gubernatorial mansions and returned to Baltimore.

The Labor Question.

BOSTON, May 26.—The Labor Reform League met in annual session yesterday, and postponed its action on some resolutions introduced.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Only a limited number of ten-hour carpenters left work this morning. The eight-hour men threaten to force compliance with the Central Committee's order; hence the police has been instructed to disperse crowds and repress attempts at discord.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The strike of the journeymen carpenters has not yet become general, though a large number of men are idle, and seem confident that the bosses have to quickly concede the eight-hour system to the whole taade. Many employers, on the contrary, say the men have taken an inopportune moment for the present agitation, as, on account of the dullness of the season, they can afford to close the shops for an indefinite period. Scores of non-society men are at work and promised protection in case of attack.

The movement of the society carpenters is directed in a great measure against the ten large planing-mills, employing about 600 hands, and whose owners recently determined to resist any attempt to change the hours of labor, and to announce their intention to stick to their resolutions. The leaders of the men vehemently assert that every man laboring ten hours must conform to the eight-hour rule or leave the city.

A number of boss carpenters and builders were present at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange this afternoon, and stated that the trade was stagnant, with nearly 50 per cent of the carpenters unemployed in consequence of the efforts to enforce the Eight-Hour law. Those at work are being paid 40 cents per hour for ten hours work, which the non-laborers regard as an infringement of the Eight-Hour law, and are endeavoring to induce the others to strike. The latest report is that the bosses will hold a meeting to-morrow, and that some of them are working to bring about an agreement to discharge such men as sent in a demand for the eight-hour system.

BOSTON, May 26.—At the session of the Labor Reform League this morning, E. M. Chamberlain read a history of the International Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The carpenters' strike has ended successfully. The men worked all day to-day, and, when leaving, notified their employers that they would stop to-morrow unless the irdemand for eight hours should be acceded to. In every instance except two they were told to come to work in the morning at their own terms.

ALBANY.

The New York Central Scrip Tax—The College Land-Grant Troubles—The Stokes Case—The Erie Dividend.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—The New York Central Railroad Company has commenced a suit against United States Collector Bailey to recover the scrip-dividend tax collected of it.

The Governor has appointed the following Commissioners under the resolution of the Legislature to examine into the condition of the college land-grant, so-called: Horatio Seymour, William A. Wheeler, and John D. VanBuren.

The Stokes case was argued in the Court of Appeals to-day by Lyman Tremaine for Stokes, and B. K. Phelps, District-Attorney for the people. The final decision will be given, it is believed, to-morrow evening.

In the Assembly to-night, Attorney-Gen. Barlow, who was called upon by resolution of the House for his opinion whether the dividends by the Erie Railway Company on fraudulently issued stock could be legally paid out of the treasury of the Company, and whether the Company could not be restrained from paying it, submitted a report, in which he says that there can be no doubt that the transaction and issuing of bonds and their conversion into stock was illegal, fraudulent, and void, but there is a difficulty in reaching a remedy. It would not now be possible to discriminate which is the stock tainted, and which is not. The Company cannot rightfully pay these dividends on such fraudulently issued stock as can be identified and traced into the hands of persons who took it with the knowledge of fraud. A suit, he says, would fail of any practical results. Mr. Barlow closes by saying: "The only remedy for such violations of law, if it can be called a remedy, is the criminal punishment of the guilty officers of the railroad, and the summary proceeding of a forfeiture of the charter, and it is no doubt competent for the Legislature to limit by law the scales of fare and freight, and thus effectually set bounds to the amount of dividends which shall be paid on this stock."

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 26.—Another railroad war is in progress here. The Mahoning Coal Road, the Painesville & Youngstown, and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroads are each endeavoring to gain possession of the canal running through town, which was abandoned some time since by the Canal Company. The Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Company, whose track runs along near the canal, object, and, to prevent it, have taken forcible possession by laying a track on the tow-path above and below the town and standing cars on it. The portion laid below the town was torn up last night, and the cars run into the canal by the united parties. The Painesville & Youngstown Company were laying track on the tow-path through town to-day. Legal measures are being taken by one of the other companies, which will likely stop further demonstrations for the present. Much excitement exists among those interested.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, between Washington and Point of Rock, was opened to passengers yesterday. All through trains between Baltimore and the West now run via Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The report that certain notes of the Midland Railroad had been protested for non-payment, was current here this afternoon, and excited general attention. On investigation it was ascertained that the report was true, but steps were being taken looking to an arrangement. George Opdyke promises to see the contractors through, and Phelps, Dodge & Co. to back the contracts. It was feared, however, that between them they would sop up all the 6 per cent money there is in this market. The President and Directors held a stormy meeting, but failed to raise the required amount of loan to complete the road.

The Lumber Syndicate.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The lumber syndicate proposes to pay 10 per cent of their indebtedness in six months, and 10 per cent every sixty days thereafter until all their liabilities are paid.

It appears that three firms are excepted from the above plan of extension to the suspended members of the lumber combination, viz: Chambers & Co., Barton & Able, and Watson & Twitchell. Their resources are mostly in lumber and property susceptible of being converted into cash in a shorter period, and from them the Committee recommend the acceptance of 50 per cent at the end of six months,—25 at nine and the remainder at twelve months.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The embarrassment of the "Lumber Syndicate" affects our strong concerns, and the chances are that if the extension recommended by principal creditors is agreed to by the smaller creditors nothing will be lost ultimately.

Mr. Anson G. Phelps Dodge, who has lately become famous for his anti-American speeches in the Canadian Parliament is the head of the combination, and his father, William E. Dodge, is said to be a very heavy creditor by reason of his endorsement.

Wet Weather in Nebraska and Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., May 26.—It has been raining continuously for three days throughout the State of Nebraska, and also, reports state, through Iowa. The long-continued rains have left the corn-cribs in a very precarious condition on account of the majority of them being open. At this writing it is stated from reliable authority that the majority of the cribs have spread out, and the corn has fallen to the ground. This will be fatal to the inspection of No. 2 corn in Chicago, and farmers feel despondent on account of it. Not over half the corn is planted in this State and Iowa as yet. Wheat looks well at present. If it does not stop raining it will be rank in the ground, and considerable of it will rot.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 26.—Reports from the interior are very discouraging. The heavy and frequent rains of the past few days have washed out all the corn that has been planted, rendering replanting necessary, and greatly injuring other grains. The railroads also suffered delays by land-slides, but as yet the damage is only nominal and easily repaired. The rivers in the country have overflowed their banks, submerging much of the surrounding country.

Floods in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 26.—A special from Emporia says that the Neosho River has overflowed its banks, causing extensive damage to crops and fences. Trains on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad are delayed at the bridge across Big John Creek, south of Council Grove. The water is running around both ends of the bridge and destroying the embankment. Cottonwood Valley is completely overflowed. In some places the railroad track is entirely inundated. The bridge at Cedar Grove is gone. The damage to railroad and farm property is immense. In Topeka, the storm of Sunday was the hardest in years. Two churches were struck by lightning.

A Family Poisoned.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The family of Frederick Buckey, of Jersey City, consisting of husband, wife, and two children, were poisoned, it is supposed from eating partially cooked ham. The wife died on Sunday, and Buckey is not expected to live. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble extra, $7.25@8.50; family, $8¾@10.00. Corn dull; mixed, 56c; white, 58c. Oats dull at 45@46c. Bran dull at 75c.

HAY—Dull; prime held at $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess held at $17.50. Dry salt meats quiet and nominal. Bacon firmer at 7⅛, 9⅛, and 9⅞c. Hams, 14c. Lard firm; tierce, 9@9½c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to fully fair, 8¼c. Molasses, nothing doing.

WHISKY—Firmer at 90@95c.

Cotton quiet; sales, 2,800 bales; good ordinary, 15½c; low middlings, 16¾@17c; middlings, 18@18¼c, middling Orleans, 18½@18¾c. Receipts, 5,587 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,479; other foreign ports; 4,597; stock, 107,171 bales.

MARRIAGES.

WILEY—BARNES—In this city, on the 12th of May, by the Rev. R. F. Williams, of Tabernacle Church, Mr. William H. Wiley, of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Lillie P. Barnes, of Chicago.

St. Paul papers please copy.

GUNNISON—LEVEY—In this city, May 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, 75 Rucker-st., by the Rev. R. F. Williams, Mr. George W. Gunnison and Miss Elizabeth J. Levey.

WHITE—LEVEY—Also at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Albert R. White and Miss Emma M. Levey.

DEATHS.

HARPER—At Thompsonville, Conn., May 23, James G. Harper, aged 66, father of Mrs. Wm. A. Giles, of this city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Law Books.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

Law Publishers,

110 Washington-st., Boston,

HAVE READY:

UNITED STATES STATUTES. 1872-73. The Statutes at Large, and Treaties of the United States, passed at the Third Session of the Forty-second Congress. Royal 8vo. Paper. $2.50.

TAYLOR'S LANDLORD AND TENANT. Sixth Edition. Revised and enlarged. 8vo. $7.50.

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REDFIELD'S RAILWAYS. Fifth Edition. Greatly enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.

PUBLICATIONS SINCE JANUARY:

SCHOULER ON THE LAWS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. 8vo. $7.50.

BISHOP'S COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF STATUTORY CRIMES. 8vo. $7.50.

BROWNE ON THE LAW OF TRADE-MARKS AND ANALOGOUS SUBJECTS. 8vo. $6.50.

DRAKE ON THE LAW OF SUITS BY ATTACHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. Fourth Edition. 8vo. $7.50.

DE GEX AND JONES' REPORTS. 4 vols. 8vo $20.00.

NOTT AND HUNTINGTON'S REPORTS. Vol. VII. 8vo. $5.50.

PUBLICATIONS FOR JUNE:

PARSONS' CONTRACTS. Sixth Edition. Thoroughly revised. 3 vols. 8vo.

UNITED STATES DIGEST. New series. Vol. III. Annual Digest for 1872. By Benjamin Vaughan Abbott. Royal 8vo.

RAWLE'S TREATISE ON THE LAW OF COVENANTS FOR TITLE. Fourth Edition. 8vo.

BISHOP'S COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. Fifth Edition. 2 vols. 8vo.

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MAY ON THE LAW OF INSURANCE. As applicable to Fire, Life, Accident, and other Risks not Maritime. 8vo.

HILLIARD ON THE REMEDIES FOR TORTS OR PRIVATE WRONGS. Second Edition. 8vo.

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. Vol XVII. 8vo.

CLARKE AND FINNELLY'S HOUSE OF LORDS REPORTS. Vol IV. 8vo.

DE GEX, FISHER, AND JONES' REPORTS. Vol. III.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE.

HARDWARE BUSINESS, AND IRON AND STEEL BUSINESS, In Quincy, Illinois.

We offer our entire Hardware, Iron and Steel business for sale at the actual present cash value. Our stock of Hardware has been reduced to about five thousand dollars of good salable stock, which can easily be re-assorted, and our large and extensive custom retained.

Our Heavy Hardware, Iron and Steel business is still perfectly and well assorted, and complete in all its branches, and is this day in cash value of about seventeen thousand dollars.

We have been profitably engaged in this business over twenty-two years, and enjoy a large and reliable trade here. There is but one Heavy Hardware and Iron business besides ours in existence here, and so favorable an opportunity for entering into a well-established business in a large and prosperous city, commanding a great and wealthy district of country, accessible by seven railroads, centreing here, will be seldom again offered.

We will sell for cash, or part cash, with approved security for the balance, and at actual present cash value, without bonus, and with our good will.

BERTSCHINGER & STEINWEDELL.

Quincy, Ill., May 22, 1873.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

At Nos. 193 and 195 North Wells-st., in Seipp's Building, corner Superior-st.,

On TUESDAY Morning, May 27, at 10 o'clock,

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF 10 ROOMS,

Consisting of Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Elegant Side-Board, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Sale positive and without reserve.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

At No. 16 Aberdeen-st.,

On WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 10 O'Clock,

AT AUCTION,

The Household Goods consisting of BED-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PLATED-WARE, &C., &C.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

Attractive Auction Sale of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.,

WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 9½ o'clock.

Dress Goods, Fans, and Fancy Goods in great variety; Cloths, Cassimeres, White Goods, Swiss Mulls, Trimmings, &c., &c.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 22, 1873.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.

Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

RARE CHANCE—CORNER GROCERY STORE for sale; large trade; no bonus; no fixtures to pay for; bargain. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On Wednesday, May 28,

Fine New Top Buggies,

Open Wagons, Phaetons, Democrat, and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness, AT AUCTION, at 25 and 51 West Washington-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

On Thursday, May 29,

Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing,

Straw Goods, Carpeting, Boots and Shoes, etc. AT AUCTION, on Thursday, at 9½ o'clock, at 25 and 27 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF Real Estate

TUESDAY, June 3, 1873,

BY

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

At 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

6 Lots fronting on Cottage Grove-av., being Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in Block 2 of Drexel & Smith's Sub. of Section 11, Town 38, R. 14.

4 Lots fronting on Madison-av., being Lots 14, 15, 16, and 17, in Block 2 of Drexel & Smith's Sub. of Sec. 11. Town 38, R. 14.

2 Lots fronting on Drexel-av., being Lots 6 and 7, in Block 1 of Drexel & Smith's Sub. of Sec. 11, Town 38, R. 14.

2 Lots fronting west on Vernon-av., between Douglas-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.

1 Lot fronting on Sixteenth-st. between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st., being lot 93, 25 feet front.

2 Lots on Wabash-av., east front, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., being lots 19 and 20 in Block 4 of Wentworth's Sub., 50 by 180 each.

2 Lots on Calumet-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts., west front, being lots 35 and 36 in Sub. of Lots 7 and 10 of Block 2, in Dyer & Davidson's Sub.

5 Lots fronting on Lexington-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts., being Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, in Block 18, Egandale.

1 Lot fronting west on Prairie-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts., being Lot 18, in Block 5, in Jennings & Moffat's Sub.

3 Lots on Illinois-st., between Franklin and Market-sts., being Lots 7, 8, and 9, in Block 4, in Butler, Wright & Webster's Sub.

1 Lot, No. 8, in Lyman's Sub. of S. E. frac. quarter of Sec. 2, Town 38, R. 14.

1 Lot, No. 17 Simons-av., just north of Dickens-av., in Block 17, in Shipman, Bill & Merrill's Sub., Sec. 35, Town 40, R. 13.

Full particulars hereafter.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

THE SALE OF ELEGANT

MARBLE STATUARY Bronzes and Clocks,

WILL BE CONTINUED

This, Tuesday, Afternoon and Evening

At 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock,

AT STORE

NO. 948 WABASH-AV.,

Corner Twenty-first-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

195 West Washington-st.

GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 28, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

HOUSE AND LOT, With Elegant Grounds, 581 Hubbard-st., AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES.

House two-story frame, with brick basement; lot 100 feet front on Hubbard-st., by 217 feet deep on Wood-st.; Grounds fitted up in splendid style. This property has been occupied for several years past by Frantz Arnold, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE CASH. TITLE PERFECT.

For information regarding the property apply to WILLIAM ANDREWS, Room No. 15, 153 LaSalle-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, May 27, at 9:30 a. m.

This sale will be unusually attractive, including a rich line of DRESS GOODS in Poplins, Plaids, Linens, &c.; also a fine display of

White Goods,

Gents' Underwear,

Ladies' Shawls,

Pocket and table cuttlery, Vienna fans, &c.

At 11 o'clock, usual sale of carpets by the piece, also 100 single and double harness to close.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Men's and Boys' Summer

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF BEST STYLES.

Large and Attractive Line

Women's & Children's Summer Wear,

That must be closed, at the CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE of

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.,

Wednesday, May 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

We will hold a sale at our new and spacious store, 68 and 70 Wabash-av., near corner Randolph-st.,

AT AUCTION.

A special sale of W. G. crockery and yellow ware: 20 crates W. G. Crockery, 10 crates of Yellowware.

On Thursday, May 29, at 9 1-2 o'clock

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS & CO.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

AUCTION SALE OF

Horses, Buggies, and Harness,

Consisting in part of 35 to 40 horses, 15 open and top buggies, and 15 sets of single and double harness, will be sold without reserve, at Ranney's Livery Barn, 145 to 167 South Sangamon-st., running through to Morgan-st., on Thursday, May 29, 1873, at 10 a. m.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 68 South Canal-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Of an OMNIBUS LINE at auction, on Saturday morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Boarding and Sale Stables Nos. 260 and 262 Michigan-st., near Rush, consisting of a fine lot of horses, young and sound; omnibuses, open and close; Concord harnesses, halters, whips, robes, &c., &c. To be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Positive. Per order, J. E. STORY, Mortgagee.

F. DANFORTH & CO., Custodians and Auctioneers.